

'Save Our Skins', Cry Auto Barons to Big Brass

DETROIT.—The auto industrialists here have promised Gen. Omar Bradley 30 or 40 billion dollars "to save our skins," according to a broadcast Bradley made last week in Washington after he returned from a visit here.

Bradley said he had asked a group of Detroit industrialists if they would be "willing to face an annual bill of 30 to 40 billion dollars for defense if it were necessary."

He quoted them as saying in reply: "Yes, we will do with fewer profits . . . and we will pay the bill if you can give us assurance that this is the best way to peace—and, if not to peace, to save our skins."

—Meanwhile the auto workers took a long, angry look at their paycheck last week and saw their income tax raised 20 percent that week and every

week. This was happening at the same time that Congress was scuttling an excess profits tax.

The "ability" of the corporations to fork out 30 to 40 billion dollars to "save their skins" is seen by the production figures in auto this week which zoomed over the 6,000,000 mark and is headed for 8,000,000 vehicles in 1950, some 2,000,000 more than in 1949.

Briggs Workers Say 'No' to A-Bomb In Company Poll

DETROIT.—The official organ of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., the "Briggs Assembler," got the "wrong" answers when it polled workers recently on the question, "Do you think the atomic bomb should be used in Korea?"

Five out of eight of the workers polled answered, "No." It is impossible to tell how many workers had to be quizzed before they found three who would say "yes" to the "A" bomb.

Here are the answers of the five who surprised the Briggs Company magazine by saying no to mass murder:

Cyril Delmotte, Eight Mile K.D. shipping:

"No, I saw the effects of the ones used in Japan, and I'd never want to see it happen again to anyone."

Patricia Tucker, Conner Time Study:

"The atomic bomb is much too powerful a weapon. It should never be used unless we have no other alternative."

Ernie Osterreicher, Mack Trim Shop:

"No, the atomic bomb can't stop the problem of communism. It's an idea which must be met with another and better idea. Killing people won't help."

Bob Putnam, Indiana Trim Division:

"I do not think the atomic bomb should be used because of the suffering and destruction it would bring to the entire world."

Guisepe Rosa, Mack 65 Dept.:

"If there is any way to avoid using the A-Bomb it should be found."

Win Jobs for Negro Women

DETROIT.—A smashing victory over discrimination in hiring of Negro women at the Packard Motor was won last week when two Negro women workers were hired. These are the first new Negro women workers hired at Packard since World War II.

A special committee of UAW Negro leaders in the shop, of all political beliefs, have joined together to fight for:

- Hiring of Negro men and women without discrimination at the employment office.
- Upgrading of Negro workers into better paying and cleaner jobs.
- Demanding that in the coming local union elections a Negro leader shall be elected to a top paying post in the local.

The committee is made up of Emory Murdock, Art Perry, Chris Alston, Gilbert Smith, Clarence Brown, Frank Bell and others.

Ken Smith and John Fritz, members of the plant bargaining committee, personally negotiated the demand on hiring of new Negro women workers.

Meanwhile flagrant discrimination prevails at most of the factory gates towards Negro workers seeking employment. One of the worst is the Chrysler Corp. which maintains the ratio of one or two Negroes hired to every hundred white workers hired.

At the Ford Rouge plant employment gate a sign is posted saying: "no women hired."

By William Allan

DEARBORN. — Hundreds of Ford Rouge workers attending the "trial" of five of their shop leaders brought up on charges by Carl Stellato, Local 600 president, of being "subservient" to the Communist Party, are watching with disgust and anger the parade of stool-pigeons he is using against their fellow workers.

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Heads Citizen Group in 1st CD:

DR. SWEET BACKS MISS D. KNIGHT FOR CONGRESS

DETROIT.—Dr. Ossian Sweet, who defied the Ku Klux Klan in the famous Sweet case here in the middle 1920's has accepted the chairmanship of a non-partisan citizens' committee to elect Miss Dorothy Knight to Congress in the First Congressional District, it was announced this week.

Miss Knight is the candidate of the Progressive Party.

Dr. Sweet was one of three Negro candidates who ran for the Democratic nomination in the First CD in the recent primary election. He polled nearly 6,000 votes.

Dr. Sweet is a past president of the Detroit chapter of the NAACP, which under his chairmanship reached a peak strength of 25,000 members.

It was back in 1925 that Dr. Sweet figured in a sensational trial which received nationwide attention. He was among a group of Negro citizens who challenged the open terror of the KKK by refusing to move from a home which he had purchased at the corner of Garland and Charlevoix.

Defying a murderous attack by the KKK,

Dr. Sweet defended his home. He was brought to trial and charged with murder.

The noted liberal attorney Clarence Darrow undertook his defense, and in a case which the entire nation watched, he was found innocent by a jury in the courtroom of then Recorder's judge Frank Murphy.

In accepting the chairmanship of the committee backing Miss Knight, Dr. Sweet gave expression to the unanimous desire of the Negro people in the 1st CD to elect a Negro to Congress from a district in which they form the big majority of the population.

Miss Knight is a well-known trade union and civic leader in the community. Employed at the Plymouth plant, she has been active in PAC work, is on the FEPC committee and has represented the local at many UAW conventions and conferences.

This year there is clearly no choice between the candidates of the Dems (Macharowicz) and the COP (Tenerowicz). Both are reactionary, anti-labor, pro-war.

Stoolies Get Freeze at Local 600

By William Allan

DEARBORN. — Hundreds of Ford Rouge workers attending the "trial" of five of their shop leaders brought up on charges by Carl Stellato, Local 600 president, of being "subservient" to the Communist Party, are watching with disgust and anger the parade of stool-pigeons he is using against their fellow workers.

The five on "trial" are Ed Lock, president, Plastic Bld; Paul Boatin, president Motor Bldg; Nelson Davis, vice president, Production Foundry; Dave Moore, vice president Axle Bld and John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor.

The latest informer is one James Watts, a paid appointee of Stellato. Watts brought in the usual trappings of the professional House

Un-American Committee stool, photostats of clippings from the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The five union leaders who are the defense counsel for the defendants treated Watts as Ford workers have always treated such degenerate elements. The five unionists are Pat Rice, vice president of Local 600; Walter Quillico, president "B" Bldg; William Johnson, president Production Foundry; Joe Hogan, president, Gear and Axle and Percy Llewellyn, former regional director of the union.

The audience reaction to Watts was similar, a cold stony silence, both inside and outside the "trial."

In the giant Rouge plant each day those who can jam themselves into the small local union auditorium relate the previous night's happenings to their fellow workers.

Save the State Bill of Rights:

Vote 'No' on Proposal 3 Nov. 7

The Negro Lieut. in Korea-- And Capt. Harry S. Truman

By John Pittman

Appeals to free a young Negro combat officer sentenced to death in Korea for allegedly refusing to obey his superior officer are going to a man who once ignored orders of a superior officer. But this man was not disciplined. He was honored, and today he is President

of the United States. The question is: when the present Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States reviews the case of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment, will he remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, 34, of Independence, Mo., of the 129th Field Artillery, 85th Division, A.E.F.?

There are, of course, important differences which President Truman might bear in mind. His biographer, Cyril Clemens, a relative of Mark Twain, tells us (The Man From Missouri, International Mark Twain Society, Webster Groves, Missouri, 1945, page 37) that Capt. Truman not only refused to obey a command, but countermanded the order of his superior officer.

This was in France during World War I, when the present Commander-in-Chief was in charge of a battery. Writes Clemens:

"He once countermanded the order of a colonel who wanted the weary battery, under full pack, and stumbling along in the dark, to advance at double time."

Lt. Gilbert, in letters to his pregnant and distraught wife, writes that he never refused to fight, but that he felt ill and asked to be relieved. He also writes that he received contradictory orders.

Capt. Truman, continues Clemens, "saved his men and got them there in plenty of time besides." But nothing seems to have happened to young Capt. Truman, who was honorably mustered out of the Army with the rank of Major.

On the other hand, the 30-year-old Negro officer was singled out, arrested, court martialed on the spot during battle, and confined in a stockade in Japan to await his execution.

Thus, the first difference in the cases of Lt. Gilbert and Capt. Truman is that whereas Lt. Gilbert flatly denies the charge that he refused to obey an order to move forward, Capt. Truman has never denied that he not only refused to obey such an order, but in fact countermanded the order.

PRESIDENT AND COM-

MANDER-IN-CHIEF Truman might also bear in mind another difference—the chief and decisive difference: Capt. Truman was a white officer of a lily-white artillery regiment commanded by white officers, but Lt. Gilbert is a Negro officer in an all-Negro infantry regiment commanded by white officers. This difference explains why what happened to Lt. Gilbert could never have happened to Capt. Truman, or any other white officer in the U. S. Army, namely:

• The 24th Infantry Regiment, the all-Negro outfit in the 25th Infantry Division, was held in the line of battle without rest, but white units of the 25th Infantry Division were pulled back into reserve from time to time.

• Lt. Gilbert, wearing a silver plate in his skull as a result of wounds received in World War II, repeatedly asked to be relieved on grounds of illness, but was refused relief.

FURTHERMORE, the court martial trial of the Negro, Lt. Gilbert, could never have happened to the white man, Capt. Truman or any other white officer in the United States Army. As revealed by Lt. Gilbert's letters, by reports of Negro war correspondents, and by the trial record itself (as studied in Washington and excerpted by N. Y. Daily Compass Reporter

Richard Carter) this court martial of Lt. Gilbert at Haman, Korea, on Sept. 6 was in all details a jimcrow frameup.

THE FACTS, which document the jimcrow, frameup character of Lt. Gilbert's court martial trial, are reaching wider and wider circles of public opinion. This accounts for the continued growth of the campaign to free Gilbert, restore him to full rank, and abolish jimcrow in the U. S. armed forces.

In San Francisco, spokesmen of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union petitioned President Truman on his return from the Wake Island conference with Gen. MacArthur.

In Baltimore, a group of leading citizens representing professional and intellectual circles among both white and Negro populations addressed an open letter to President Truman, calling for "a full investigation of the discriminatory policies and procedures" that led to Lt. Gilbert's conviction, and "an immediate stay of execution and completely exonerate . . . and restore him to his full rank."

In Harlem, a city-wide rally under auspices of the Civil Rights Congress petitioned President Truman to free Lt. Gilbert and abolish jimcrow in the armed forces. The Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress



MRS. KAY GILBERT, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left), and Ton-dalayo.

earlier addressed an appeal to the President for intervention in Gilbert's behalf and abolition of jimcrow.

Meanwhile the case is under review of the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington. If the court martial verdict is upheld, the

case then goes to President Truman, who can set aside the entire verdict and take actions requested of him.

The question is: will President and Commander-in-Chief Truman remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, and act accordingly?

Urge Mass Protests to Save Martinsville 7

"Immediate mass protests and demonstrations of protest alone hold the possibility of saving the lives of seven Negroes condemned to execution in two groups on Nov. 17 and Nov. 20." This is the conviction of the Citizens Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven,

as stated in substance in an appeal issued from their headquarters in Richmond, Virginia, this week. The seven condemned Negroes of Martinsville, Virginia, were convicted by a lily-white jury in a lynch-atmosphere of the alleged rape of a young white woman.

The Committee stressed the urgency of mass protests and demonstrations in a scathing denunciation of the Virginia courts, which have upheld the conviction and sentence in the trial court. It charged that judges appointed by a legislature controlled by U. S.

Sen. Harry Byrd's political machine could not be relied on, and that Judge M. Ray Doubles of Hustling Court in Richmond, who rejected the most recent petition of the seven men, proved this fact.

"THE PEOPLE cannot rely on judges appointed by the Byrd-controlled legislature," the Committee declared. "Judge Doubles' refusal of a new trial proves there is no justice for Negroes in Virginia."

In addition, it was pointed out

that the U. S. Supreme Court, by refusing to review the case, had abandoned the seven men to the processes of Virginia justice.

Committee spokesmen added, however, that mass protests had won a delay on the executions once, and, if sufficient, could do it again. This was a reference to the national and international protests which developed around the Willie McGee case at first, but later spread to include the Martinsville Seven and other cases.

Reports at that time said that Gov. Battle of Virginia had received protests from overseas and all sections of the United States. It was mainly because of this that the seven men's lives were saved, for they had been sentenced to die in two groups last September. Following the protests, the politicians yielded and Judge Doubles granted a stay of execution to Martin A. Martin, attorney for the men.

With the new execution dates set 27 and 30 days hence, the Committee urges all individuals and organizations to wire Gov. Battle to again stay the execution of the seven and grant a new trial.

It's Free Enterprise

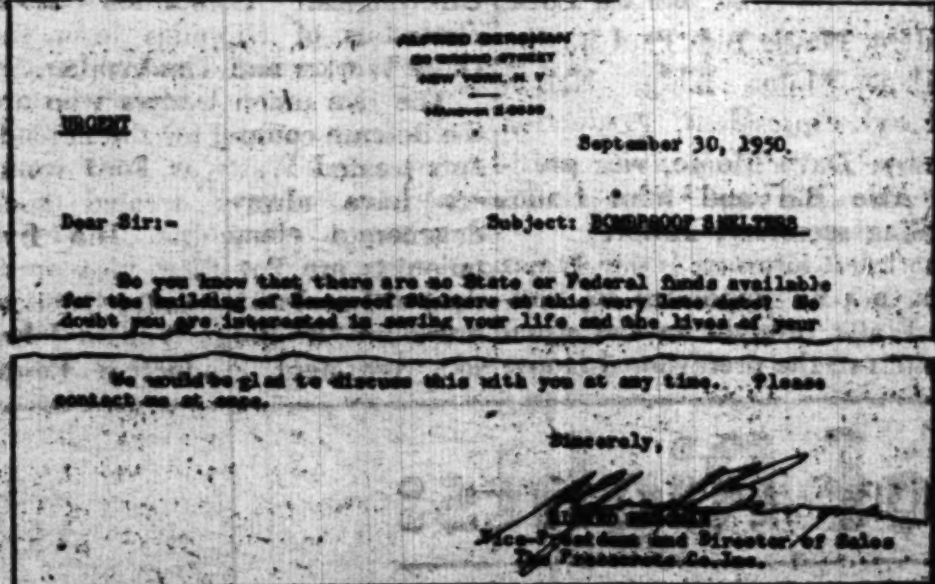
How to Make a Buck Out of A-Bomb Destruction

By Harry Raymond

A few days before Christmas, 1949, Alfred Bergman, New York business consultant, stood before the Ashtabula, Ohio, Rotary Club. He scanned the rows of prosperous but anxious faces and launched grimly into the subject of his lecture. "Stop Russia now, or die!" he exhorted. The jittery business men applauded. Bergman continued the exhortation. They must "prepare for the inevitable world war III" and unpack the A-bombs, he declared.

Just how deeply this irresponsible war mongering effected the go-getters of Ashtabula's business world has not been recorded. But Bergman's motive for playing the role of a prophet of death and doom in the Ohio city and in other cities and towns throughout the land is no longer a secret. His motive is profits.

The truth leaked out when Bergman sent, out from his office at 80 Broad St. a large mailing of "urgent" letters to home owners, factory owners, and business men. The letters repeated the Ashtabula A-bomb scare and concluded with the "compelling" talk:



Portions of his letter for A-bomb shelters.

"Because of my convictions, I, Inc. Co., Inc. in New York, as have joined Mr. Carl Weber, one vice-president and director of the outstanding reinforced concrete, in addition to my other work. This company is organized to build bombproof shelters for

industrial plants, railroad stations, power stations, schools and all other public and private buildings.

A bit of journalistic investigation in the lower Manhattan financial district, where Bergman has his office, revealed some interesting background of this modern capitalist prophet. He is a typical member of that little crew of ruthless reactionaries who believe they can survive and emerge from deep bombproof shelters, laden with wealth, after they have launched their mad pet project of radio active world destruction.

Bergman is reputed to be one of the select few insiders of the A-bomb annihilation racket. He is a friend and close associate of Gen. Leslie R. Groves, former head of the Manhattan A-bomb project. Groves and Bergman were classmates together in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Bergman is an old hand at red-baiting and Soviet hating. In 1919, as a U. S. officer attached to Polish troops, he took part in unsuccessful military operations against the

young Soviet Republic. Today he proudly displays a Polish decoration he received for his part in that ill-starred campaign.

SINCE THEN he has been a constant advocate of aggressive war against the Soviet Union. He traveled in Europe, whooping it up for war. Under the pseudonym of Peter Markham in 1940, he wrote "America's Nest," advocating his favorite theme war with the USSR.

Engineer Weber, Bergman's partner in the new bomb shelter racket, is significantly an old hand at picking up government war contracts. Weber is reputed to have an inside track into Washington's multi-million dollar war jackpot.

Bergman believes his A-bomb scare will open up an inexhaustible mine of gold for his Presscrete Co. His plan calls for the pouring of 12 billion dollars in concrete.

Actually, Bergman is not a man who conceals his purposes. He is a prophet of doom. And profits are his aim.

McCarran Repeal Drive Mapped

Plans for a nationwide action in Washington next month to demand the repeal of the McCarran police state law are underway under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress. The action is planned to coincide with the reconvening of Congress. Only three weeks old, the McCarran law's unconstitutionality and unworkability, as pointed out by its opponents, have become clearer to greater numbers of Americans.

Demands for its repeal have been raised in many circles including the CIO and AFL. Philip Murray and William Green declared themselves against the measure in response to a letter from Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian American Labor Council, who said he was shocked by the clumsy and self-defeating way in which the majority of our Congress has performed in matters pertaining to our immigration law.

Antonini's shock resulted from the wholesale detention of Italian visitors on Ellis Island after the law was passed. His union, the ILGWU, was not known to have waged a vigorous fight against passage of the law.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS has also declared itself for repeal. As Congress re-

convenes more organizations and individuals will join the repeal movement.

First uproar against the measure arose as a result of the mess it created in the Immigration Department. Hundreds of visitors to this country were detained at Ellis Island, causing the Italian government to protest. Big and little fascists were included, arousing the ire of the pro-McCarranites, who never intended the law to be used against their own kind. McCarran immediately said his measure was not meant to be used against Spanish fascists and, for that matter, he meant any kind of fascist or Nazi.

The State Department suspended all U. S. visas to foreigners except immigrants who are subject to special screening. Italian singers arriving here for the Metropolitan Opera season were espe-

cially hit. Nazis are being permitted in by special arrangement of the "bugs" be taken out of the law so as to guarantee it will be used against Communists only.

THE LAW also disrupted the affairs of the United Nations by giving the Immigration Department an additional handle with which to detain progressive representatives. Even before the law was passed, the State Department had refused visas to such distinguished personalities as Pablo Picasso and the Dean of Canterbury.

The directors of the Peruvian Newspapermen's Association have assailed the refusal to grant one of its members a visa to the United States, on the ground he once was a Communist. The refusal to permit Cuban publicist Carlos Rafael Rodriguez to attend the Inter-American Press Conference, which he helped organize, aroused much resentment including a sharp editorial in the Editor and Publisher, influential trade journal.



Ford 'Trial' Recalls Tactics Of Expelled UAW President

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The attempted frameup of five shop leaders in the Rouge plant by Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, on charges they are "subservient" to the Communist Party has a familiar ring for old timers in the auto workers union. Stellato and his advisor,

UAW president Walter Reuther would like the many thousands of new members of the union to think that this is the FIRST time such a "trial" ever took place.

The auto union pioneers of the 1930s remember, if Reuther has forgotten, the time that Homer Martin, first president of the UAW, brought charges against International Officers George Addes, Richard Frankenstein and Wyndham Mortimer declaring they were "subservient" to the Communist Party.

HE STARTED trial proceedings against Addes, Frankenstein and Mortimer. He was out to remove them and establish a dictatorship. Like Stellato and Reuther he could not stand the public light of criticism on his policies, and like them, he got himself a rigged committee. He was able to "expel" the top ex-

ecutive board members.

However the rank and file unionists recognized that their union was being torn apart. Coupled with this came the discovery that Homer Martin was in direct contact with Harry Bennett, Ford Service Squad head, and received money from him to carry on this union busting work. Martin was booted out. At that time Ford was not organized—therefore control the union and you stop action against the company. Ford was not organized until 1941.

If that was the reason for the first trial then why the SECOND trial?

THE FIVE SHOP LEADERS on trial, Ed Lock, president Plastic Bldg.; Paul Boatin, president Motor Bldg.; Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry;

Dave Moore, vice president Axle Bldg. and John Gallo, recording secretary Motor Bldg., had something to say on this.

In a four-page tabloid newspaper issued last week in 50,000 copies to Rouge Ford workers they said:

"We accuse Carl Stellato of bringing charges of Communism against us for the purpose of getting us Ford workers to fight among ourselves; to get our minds off our grievances and our eyes off our new contract;

"We accuse Carl Stellato of bringing charges of Communism against us in order to intimidate every Ford worker who opposes his policy by calling him 'Red' in order to gain absolute control of Local 600.

"And we accuse Stellato of bringing charges of Communism against us of acting like an agent

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR DEWEY is running for re-election. In between buying out old Joe Hanley to clear the path, and nominating generals for president, he made the sensational claim through a spokesman that he was the one responsible for getting Jackie Robinson onto the Dodgers and thus ending big league's jimmie, because it was in his regime that the state FEPC became law.

When someone asked Dewey's stooge how come then that the Yankees (and the Giants up to last year) had paid no attention to the FEPC and had not tried out or hired any Negro players, the answer was a wise crack about the Yankees doing all right.

Now there's nothing wrong with a Fair Employment Practices Law. Especially one that is enforced. But Dewey's trying to get credit for the signing of Robinson is a cheap and cynical pre-election pitch for votes. As another governor of New York once said, "Let's look at the record!" The record shows plainly that it wasn't Dewey (or the hypocritical Democrats) who did the job.

Dewey's been governor of this state a long time. The FEPC became law in February, 1945.

It was back in 1936 that a campaign began to end the disgrace of discrimination in our national pastime. As the years went by a lot of people threw their weight into the fight. None of them was ever named Thomas E. Dewey.

In August, 1939 the sports editor of the country's largest Negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, wrote a letter on the growing fight. It read, in part: "I take this opportunity to congratulate you . . . all your past great efforts in this respect . . . the fine way you have joined with us . . . admire you for your liberal attitude."

Was this letter addressed to Thomas Dewey perhaps?

The letter was addressed to this newspaper, The Worker.

WHERE WAS Dewey when a campaign for one million signatures from baseball fans was launched in New York on March, 1940, centered around the Trade Union Athletic Association? Did anyone ever see him in front of Ebbets Field and Yankee Stadium with petitions those hot summer Sundays when the job was being done?

On June 16, 1942, when Dewey had never opened his mouth to say a word about the un-American jimmie discrimination against Negro players in his own state, baseball Commissioner Landis, gloomily surveying a million and a half signatures piled on his desk, assailed by mail and wire, unable to break down evidence in the Daily Worker that players and managers would welcome Negro players, decided to get off the hot spot and issued a historic statement: "I am hereby notifying all parties that there is no rule formal, informal or otherwise—that says a ball player must be white."

Did Dewey at this late date jump into the campaign at last, to force the three owners of New York's big league teams to end their discrimination? Was it Dewey who marched into Branch Rickey's Brooklyn office in the winter of 1943 armed with stacks of petitions obtained in Brooklyn and demanded the end of jimmie? Or was it the late great fighting Communist Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione? What a question!

Dewey, the man who has the colossal gall to say HE ended baseball jimmie, still hadn't opened his mouth on the question when Councilman Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, one of the eleven framed Communist leaders then running for City Council, made the ending of baseball discrimination a central part of their whirlwind campaigns.

One of the brochures issued by Davis, who had a history going back to the Scottsboro frameup of courageous and successful fighting for the democratic rights of his people, showed two Negroes on the cover. One was a dead soldier lying on a European battlefield, the other was a baseball player, and the caption read:

"Good enough to die for his country, but not good enough for organized baseball!"

At street corner meetings throughout the city this issue was hammered and brought tremendous response. Cacchione and Davis were elected to the Council by tremendous votes. The very first act of Councilman Davis was to introduce a resolution demanding that all three of New York's teams end their jimmie practices. It passed unanimously as even the reactionaries feared to expose themselves.

Dewey or Davis? Who made this legislative history?

And when the big league magnates convened at New York's Hotel Roosevelt for their annual meeting that winter of 1944, what great American broke through all the sham and hypocrisy, picked up a phone to demand of Judge Landis a place on the agenda, came to the meeting himself and demanded that in the name of those fighting and dying in uniform, they end their rotten discrimination? It was the first time in the entire history of American baseball that the subject of democracy ever was publicly discussed at a meeting! It was a tremendous and powerful blow against the tottering jimmie structure of our national game.

That man was Paul Robeson.

for the Ford Motor Company, by attempting to weaken, undermine and destroy our union from WITHIN—an objective which the company could never accomplish from WITHOUT."

THE FIVE LEADERS "on trial" then point to the program that Reuther and Stellato are foisting on the Ford workers which they as shop leaders have vigorously opposed. The Reuther-Stellato program they say is:

"They have deserted the workers by going over to the side of government dominated unionism. That's why Stellato, in words only, came out for militant economic demands, against escalators and five-year pacts and then swallowed the

five-year escalator contract hook, line and sinker.

"He now says we must wait five long years to bargain on any real demands; that Rolling Mill workers shall be clipped \$30 to \$50 a week on overtime rates for five years. Stellato's 'loyalty' pledges and purges are the common for putting over government's wage freezes, strike bans and manpower controls which go hand in hand with higher taxes, rents and prices for workers."

SEEK PAY RISE

PORTLAND, Ore.—(FP)—Demands for a 32½ cents hourly wage increase have been presented to employers in the Inland Empire district by the International Woodworkers' (CIO).

Open Push to Save Mich. Bill of Rights

DETROIT.—The Michigan Civil Rights Congress has launched a state wide campaign for a "No" vote on Proposition No. 3 on the Nov. 7 ballot. The windup of the campaign will be a mass rally at Music Hall, Sunday, Nov. 5, at 2:30 p.m. Howard Fast, noted writer, will speak.

The CRC points out that Michigan is the first state anywhere in the nation which has ever attempted to destroy its own Bill of Rights.

Arthur McPhaul, secretary of the CRC and well-known Negro trade union leader, said "a huge 'No' vote on this anti-people's amendment will curb the witch-hunters in their efforts to put through control into effect in America."

"Since the police state amendment, proposition 3 appears on the November ballot of our state, it must be made an opportunity to register a tremendous 'No' vote and in that way let the tamperers with the Bill of Rights know the people say hand off."

One hundred thousand leaflets telling of the attempted tampering with the Constitution will be distributed before shop gates and in communities. All those desiring to assist in this campaign should contact or go to CRC office, 1442 Griswold St.

Soapy, Kelly Find Upper Peninsula Cold, Try Redbaiting

IRONWOOD.—In a desperate attempt to stave off defeat, Republican incumbent Rep. John Bennett, stooge of the lumber and copper trusts here, seeks to win by redbaiting

his opponent, John Sabol, Navy veteran who is backed by labor, farmers and c-ops.

Sabol's platform consists of outlawing the A-bomb, support to the UP Rehabilitation program, defense of civil liberties, against the deportation hysteria, the McCarran Act and Taft-Hartley law. He won the Democratic Party primary nomination for the 12th C. D.

Bennett, known throughout the UP as "Big Business," is showing around petition from back in 1940 with Sabol's name as one of 15,000 people who signed to put the Communist Party on the ballot.

Sabol freely admitted that he signed the petition, that he wasn't a Communist but that he thought the Communists should have the right to be on the ballot, as it's constitutional.

Gov. "Soapy" Williams, touring the U.P., did not have the forthrightness of the former Navy man. He proceeded to announce that he had signed four anti-Communist bills in the last session of the Legislature. With this announcement he hoped to establish his anti-Communist credentials.

Flint Chevrolet Worker Cleared in Union Trial

FLINT.—A trial committee of Chevrolet Local 659, UAW - CIO, dismissed charges against Theodore Karpel, who was up for trial on charges of being a member of a "subversive" organization and conduct unbecoming a member. Some of the charges against Karpel

were that he had circulated a petition against the five-year GM contract, had helped to bring a movie to Flint in which Paul Robeson played a part, had been evicted from his residence by a landlord on the grounds of being a "subversive" (he had brought Negro shop mates to the house).

Lawrence Jones, committee secretary, was quoted in the Detroit Free Press as saying that Karpel was cleared of all charges.

Jones said that the alleged subversive film was actually patriotic and favorable to unions.

The Flint Journal carried a story last week that the vote on the Karpel case was five to two. The charges against Karpel were reportedly signed by 115 Chevrolet workers. The Flint Journal reports that 98 withdrew their names later.

Also, said the Journal, it's reported that the trial committee would ask for charges against members signing the charges against Karpel.

Meanwhile charges against Berry Blasingame of Buick local 599 were reported to have been heard and the trial committee is now considering its decision which will be made to the November membership meeting of the local.

AUTO WORKERS NIX REUTHER-CLAY CRUSADE

DETROIT.—The plant committee of the UAW-CIO at the Plymouth plant this last week voted 5 to 0 against circulating the so-called Freedom Scroll, which is sponsored nationally by Gen. Lucius Clay, who pardoned Ilse Koch, the witch of Buchenwald.

Victor Reuther, brother of UAW president Walter Reuther, is the Michigan chairman.

The Plymouth unionists told the company officials that "whenever you are ready to lift the Iron Curtain on what is production standards on Plymouth lines then maybe your Freedom Crusade will have some meaning for our workers."

The petition was circulated in the plant with a handful of people passing it around.

Meantime, the "Crusade for Freedom" fell flat on its face in Detroit. Out of a quota of a million signatures in Detroit, the "Crusade" had only 175,000 by the end of last week.

Of these, 100,000 were from school children who were often told by their teachers to sign.

Another 12,000 of the remaining 75,000 were from U. of D. students. That leaves some 63,000

signatures among Detroit workers and all other citizens.

Typical of the response in many places was that of 73 employees of the Jewish Community Centers in the city. They rejected a "request" by the director of the Centers that they circulate the petitions, some of them offering to circulate the petitions if they could circulate the Stockholm Peace Petitions at the same time.

When the director refused to allow the Stockholm Pledge circulation, the employees refused to touch the "Crusade for Freedom" petitions.



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AUTOTOWN ALLEY BY THE OLD-TIMER

CARL STELLATO, president of Ford Local 600, would like to call off the trial of five shop leaders that he started. He is reported telling close "friends" that UAW President Walter Reuther is the one who insists the "trial" go on.

EARL F. WEGMAN, Free Press labor writer, should learn that you don't print everything Dave Averill, Stellato's huckster, tells you, if one wants to be considered objective on the labor beat.

THE FIRST "witness" of Stellato against the five shop leaders on "trial" was Joseph Adamson, Regional Director of the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee. This outfit's national secretary, Milton Murray, ordered its "members" to cross the picket lines of the UPW Sanitation Workers some weeks ago when labor-hating Mayor Cobo locked them out for demonstrating for wage increases.

FORD LOCAL 600 at the time of the UPW struggle with Cobo, sent the Mayor a wire through the executive board demanding he meet with the Negro sanitation workers. Stellato voted for that telegram yet now he uses the head of this scabberding outfit as a "witness" against the five Ford men on "trial."

JIMMY WATTS, a Stellato appointee to the Ford Local Recreation Department, the second "witness" against the five shop leaders in the "trial," couldn't get elected dog-catcher in Ford Local 600. Some guys just don't care what they do as long as they can bite into them pork chops. He won't tell on the stand how the Ford Motor Co. has practically taken over the once vast sports setup the union built when John Gallo, one of the defendants, was recreational director.

LOYALTY OATH TABLED BY LAWYERS' GUILD

DETROIT.—A loyalty oath was tabled last week by a membership meeting of the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

An unsuccessful attempt to then lead a "march" out of the Guild followed. Three judges, among whom was Judge Ira Jayne, well-known Republican, resigned with loud noises about "Communist maneuvering" and "parliamentary tactics."

The membership meeting of the Guild which tabled the motion to sign loyalty oaths by a 3 to 2 vote, agreed to call another meeting within three weeks when the National Board meets in New York.

Meanwhile five judges still remained members of the Guild, Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Recorder's Court Judges John P. Scallen, George Murphy, Joseph Gillis and Circuit Court Commissioner William Krueger.

Judge George Murphy said: "I have noticed that whenever the Bill of Rights need defending the Lawyers Guild is in the front of the battle."

Judge O'Brien said: "I see no

reason for Guild members to take any further oath than that already required for Guild membership and certainly the oath that lawyers take for admission to the bar should suffice."

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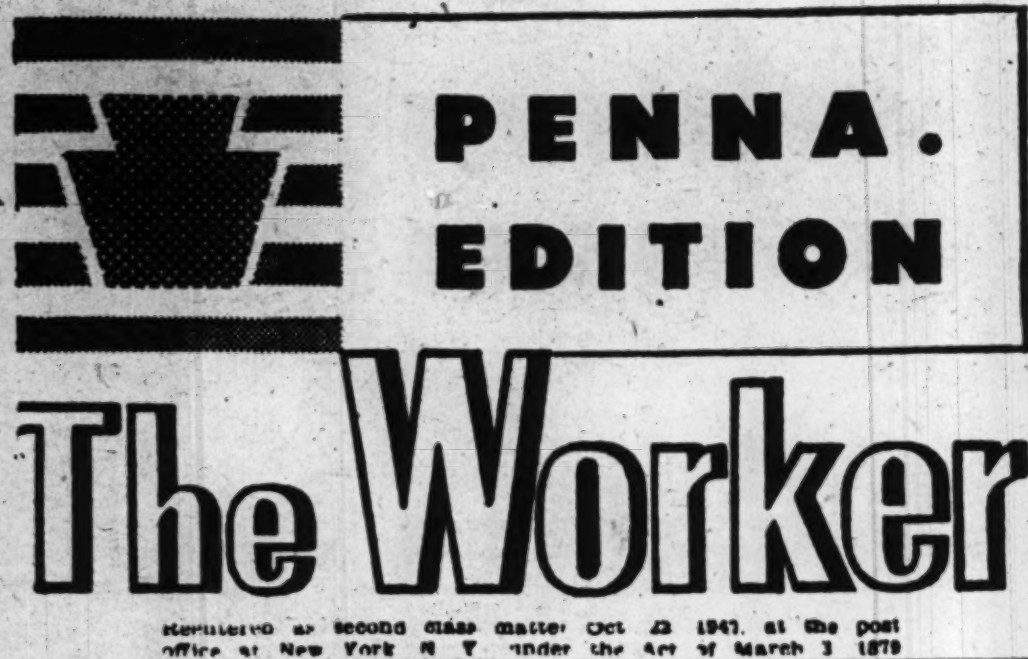
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WORKERS TURN OUT TO HEAR PROGRESSIVES



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Speedup Caused Steel Walkout

BETHLEHEM.—Workers in the Beam Yard of Bethlehem Steel's Saucon mill returned to work last week after a six-day walkout protesting their low pay rates despite record-breaking production levels.

Members of Local 2599, CIO Steelworkers, they returned to work after District Director C. B. Newell claimed that the company had promised speedy processing of their grievance.

Significantly, the walkout, the second in a week, came as CIO Steel union leaders and officers of U. S. Steel began negotiations on the union's demand for a general steel wage hike.

About 1,000 workers were involved in the stoppage, most of them from the Beam Yard and a good section of the rolling mills.

THE GRIEVANCE arose out of the company's war production program. Since the Korean war began, production here increased

greatly.

However, tonnage rates are set so low that the men are unable to make much more than their base rate, which they made with less than half of the current production.

Sympathy with the walkout was widespread throughout Local 2599, one of the three CIO Steel locals representing Bethlehem Steel workers here. Men in the rolling mills, No. 2 and No. 4 Open Hearth as well as the Beam Yard told the Pennsylvania Worker that they had the same grievance—a great increase in production but practically no increase in wages.

Before the last local election, the main officers of Local 2599 were conspicuously absent from the picket line.

Transit Workers Want Wage Hike

Philadelphia.

Dear Editor:

Most workers on the PTC property are talking pay hike. Like all other workers they've been hit hard by the jump in prices since the Korean war began. One of their probable demands is a 40-hour week for 48 hours' pay.

In addition they've got the old problem of working conditions. Despite all the noise made by Mike Quill and other union leaders last spring and winter, this problem is by no means settled.

Swing shifts are still in effect. I know one worker who starts at 8:30 a.m. and works until 10 a.m. He "lays over" until 5 p.m. and works until 9:30 again. This means he puts in a 13-hour day but gets paid for nine and one-tenth hours.

ONE-MAN OPERATION is still in effect on a number of lines. And the company no doubt will try to use the precedent set when union leaders agreed to one-man operation on 14 lines for the summer, only to force permanent one-man operation on a number of other lines.

Despite these problems, all we hear around the property is a lot of talk about reds, reds, reds. This is inspired by the company and its willing stooge the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

But yelling red doesn't fill any pay envelopes or stop speedup.

I would say that what we need right now is unity and effective leadership for a real fight around our real problems—wages and working conditions.

PTC WORKER

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party election drive is winning a warm and friendly response from workers throughout this highly industrialized state. Zalmon Garfield, State Progressive Director, said that despite the unprecedented hysteria provoked around the war drive, successful meetings by the party's statewide candidates have been held in every area visited thus far.

In Pittsburgh's Negro center—the Hill—four street meetings attracted friendly crowds ranging from 300-500 persons each. At the huge Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh, 1,000 electrical workers gathered during their lunch hour to hear United Electrical Workers, leader Tom Fitzpatrick, candidate for governor, Alex Wright, Negro candidate for Lieutenant Governor and Lillian Narins, candidate for U. S. Senate.

"THE WORKERS stood listening during their entire lunch hour," Garfield said. "A number of times our candidates were damly applauded."

A similar response was recorded in the mining areas of Westmoreland County, he said.

"They were well received,"



ALEX WRIGHT
For Lieutenant Governor

Garfield said, "despite the hysteria created in Western Pennsylvania around Matt Cvetic and by Judge Musmanno."

"There seems to be a receptivity to the idea of a new party, although it is not vocal. Despite hesitations and fears, most of the workers we spoke to eagerly listened to our position on peace, economic and civil rights issues."

In Eastern Pennsylvania the Progressive candidates talked to AFL wallpaper strikers and over the radio in York to steelworkers in Coatesville and visited the AFL Labor Temple in Reading. Everywhere the Progressive candidates were listened to carefully.

In Philadelphia Progressive rallies were held this past week in the Fourth Congressional District, 2nd C. D. and 6th C. D.

Other rallies were scheduled in Doylestown, Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown.

Negro-Jewish Unity Key In 4th C. D. Election Fight

In three weeks Pennsylvania's citizens will have a chance to vote against a new world war. Through their ballots, they will be able to say "NO" to Wall Street's designs for atom conquest, to attacks on the Negro people, to higher prices and profiteering and to

hysterical attempts to wipe out the Bill of Rights.

Thus far both the Republicans and Democrats have completely ignored these fundamental and overriding problems while red-baiting to the hilt.

THE DEMOCRATS, however, continue to play a double game. Through violent warmongering and red-baiting, they are assuring their big business backers that they can be trusted to carry out the policies of reaction. On the other hand, they are trying to win the support of the working class, the Negro and Jewish masses and the lower middle classes, by making the most of the liberal tradition associated with the Democratic Party during the Roosevelt era.

The Democrats will convince no thinking person that they really are a "liberal" alternative to reaction, despite the efforts of sellout artists among the trade union bureaucracy, and among the leaders of Jewish and Negro people.

Democratic leaders continue to support wholeheartedly Truman's imperialist Korean war.

Leaders of the Democratic Party led by Truman, joined the Republicans in the sellout of FEPC and other civil rights legislation.

THE DEMOCRATS including Senate Majority whip, Francis Myers, helped the Republicans push through the fascist McCarran law.

Despite their pledges, Democratic Party leaders sold out the fight for Taft-Hartley repeal and today join the Republicans in placing the cost of the Korean war on the backs of the workers.

A major task, therefore, of progressives and Communists in this election drive, is to break down illusions of the "lesser evil" which have crippled the independent po-

litical movement of the democratic forces in this state.

This job is particularly necessary in the important Fourth Congressional District. Here, there has been shaping over the years, an alliance between the Negro people, the Jewish people and the labor movement around the election of a Negro Congressman, a genuinely democratic aspiration of the voters in this area.

THIS LOOSE coalition is based on the powerful, underlying demand of the Negro people for full

equality. It brings into motion a dynamic national force, the struggle of the Negro people for liberation. It crosses party lines and by spurring independent political action of the voters in the area, it conceivably can be the means by which the two party system could be breached in Philadelphia.

This movement, however, is hampered by deep-seated illusions of the "lesser evil theory" peddled by social democratic leaders in the trade union bureaucracy and political leaders in the Jewish community. (Continued on page 8)

Applaud Call for U.S.-Soviet Amity

PHILADELPHIA.—Proposals for steps to end the East-West conflict and to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union as a guarantee of world peace were enthusiastically received here last week by a broad and representative audience.

Two thousand people packed the Academy of Music to hear a forum on "What Are the Prospects for Peace," with four speakers participating.

The speakers were James Warburg, economist and retired banker; Clarence Pickett, honorary secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; Sir Benegal Rau, India's permanent delegate to the United Nations, and Roy Reuther, of the CIO United Auto Workers.

MOST OF THE AUDIENCE applause went to Clarence Pickett, Quaker leader, who proposed that the United States lead the way in

world disarmament; abandon the practice of establishing armed bases throughout the world, and establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Sir Benegal Rau urged admittance of New China to the United Nations and deplored the tendency in this country to denounce as "Communist" all the new democratic regimes in Eastern countries and to support corrupt and reactionary forces in those areas.

Warburg aroused hearty response when he condemned the police state McCarran bill as a disservice to the cause of peace.

Reuther, red-baiting in every sentence, expounded the "Reuther program," a sort of gigantic Marshall Plan for American capital to subsidize and control the economies of nations all over the world for the next 100 years.

The Negro Lieut. in Korea-- And Capt. Harry S. Truman

By John Pittman

Appeals to free a young Negro combat officer sentenced to death in Korea for allegedly refusing to obey his superior officer are going to a man who once ignored orders of a superior officer. But this man was not disciplined. He was honored, and today he is President of the United States. The question is: when the present Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States reviews the case of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment, will he remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, 34, of Independence, Mo., of the 129th Field Artillery, 35th Division, A.E.F.?

There are, of course, important differences which President Truman might bear in mind. His biographer, Cyril Clemens, a relative of Mark Twain, tells us (The Man From Missouri, International Mark Twain Society, Webster Groves, Missouri, 1945, page 37) that Capt. Truman not only refused to obey a command, but countermanded the order of his superior officer.

This was in France during World War I, when the present Commander-in-Chief was in charge of a battery. Writes Clemens:

"He once countermanded the order of a colonel who wanted the weary battery, under full pack, and stumbling along in the dark, to advance at double time."

Lt. Gilbert, in letters to his pregnant and distraught wife, writes that he never refused to fight, but that he felt ill and asked to be relieved. He also writes that he received contradictory orders.

Capt. Truman, continues Clemens, "saved his men and got them there in plenty of time besides." But nothing seems to have happened to young Capt. Truman, who was honorably mustered out of the Army with the rank of Major.

On the other hand, the 30-year old Negro officer was singled out, arrested, court martialed on the spot during battle, and confined in a stockade in Japan to await his execution.

Thus, the first difference in the cases of Lt. Gilbert and Capt. Truman is that whereas Lt. Gilbert flatly denies the charge that he refused to obey an order to move forward, Capt. Truman has never denied that he not only refused to obey such an order, but in fact countermanded the order.

PRESIDENT AND COM-

MANDER-IN-CHIEF Truman might also bear in mind another difference—the chief and decisive difference: Capt. Truman was a white officer of a lily-white artillery regiment commanded by white officers, but Lt. Gilbert is a Negro officer in an all-Negro infantry regiment commanded by white officers. This difference explains why what happened to Lt. Gilbert could never have happened to Capt. Truman, or any other white officer in the U. S. Army, namely:

• The 24th Infantry Regiment, the all-Negro outfit in the 25th Infantry Division, was held in the line of battle without rest, but white units of the 25th Infantry Division were pulled back into reserve from time to time.

• Lt. Gilbert, wearing a silver plate in his skull as a result of wounds received in World War II, repeatedly asked to be relieved on grounds of illness, but was refused relief.

FURTHERMORE, the court martial trial of the Negro, Lt. Gilbert, could never have happened to the white man, Capt. Truman or any other white officer in the United States Army. As revealed by Lt. Gilbert's letters, by reports of Negro war correspondents, and by the trial record itself (as studied in Washington and excerpted by N. Y. Daily Compass Reporter

Richard Carter) this court martial of Lt. Gilbert at Haman, Korea, on Sept. 6 was in all details a jimcrow frameup.

THE FACTS, which document the jimcrow, frameup character of Lt. Gilbert's court martial trial, are reaching wider and wider circles of public opinion. This accounts for the continued growth of the campaign to free Gilbert, restore him to full rank, and abolish jimcrow in the U. S. armed forces.

In San Francisco, spokesmen of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union petitioned President Truman on his return from the Wake Island conference with Gen. MacArthur.

In Baltimore, a group of leading citizens representing professional and intellectual circles among both white and Negro populations addressed an open letter to President Truman, calling for "a full investigation of the discriminatory policies and procedures" that led to Lt. Gilbert's conviction, and "an immediate stay of execution and completely exonerate . . . and restore him to his full rank."

In Harlem, a city-wide rally under auspices of the Civil Rights Congress petitioned President Truman to free Lt. Gilbert and abolish jimcrow in the armed forces. The Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress



MRS. KAY GILBERT, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left), and Tondalayo.

earlier addressed an appeal to the President for intervention in Gilbert's behalf and abolition of jimcrow.

Meanwhile the case is under review of the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington. If the court martial verdict is upheld, the

case then goes to President Truman, who can set aside the entire verdict and take actions requested of him.

The question is: will President and Commander-in-Chief Truman remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, and act accordingly?

Urge Mass Protests to Save Martinsville 7

"Immediate mass protests and demonstrations of protest alone hold the possibility of saving the lives of seven Negroes condemned to execution in two groups on Nov. 17 and Nov. 20." This is the conviction of the Citizens Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven,

as stated in substance in an appeal issued from their headquarters in Richmond, Virginia, this week. The seven condemned Negroes of Martinsville, Virginia, were convicted by a lily-white jury in a lynch-atmosphere of the alleged rape of a young white woman.

The Committee stressed the urgency of mass protests and demonstrations in a scathing denunciation of the Virginia courts, which have upheld the conviction and sentence in the trial court. It charged that judges appointed by a legislature controlled by U. S.

Sen. Harry Byrd's political machine, could not be relied on, and that Judge M. Ray Doubles of Husting Court in Richmond, who rejected the most recent petition of the seven men, proved this fact.

"THE PEOPLE cannot rely on judges appointed by the Byrd-controlled legislature," the Committee declared. "Judge Doubles' refusal of a new trial proves there is no justice for Negroes in Virginia."

In addition, it was pointed out

that the U. S. Supreme Court, by refusing to review the case, had abandoned the seven men to the processes of Virginia justice.

Committee spokesmen added, however, that mass protests had won a delay on the executions once, and, if sufficient, could do it again. This was a reference to the national and international protests which developed around the Willie McGee case at first, but later spread to include the Martinsville Seven and other cases.

Reports at that time said that Gov. Battle of Virginia had received protests from overseas and all sections of the United States. It was mainly because of this that the seven men's lives were saved, for they had been sentenced to die in two groups last September. Following the protests, the politics yielded and Judge Doubles granted a stay of execution to Martin A. Martin, attorney for the men.

With the new execution dates set 27 and 30 days hence, the Committee urges all individuals and organizations to wire Gov. Battle to again stay the execution of the seven and grant a new trial.

It's Free Enterprise

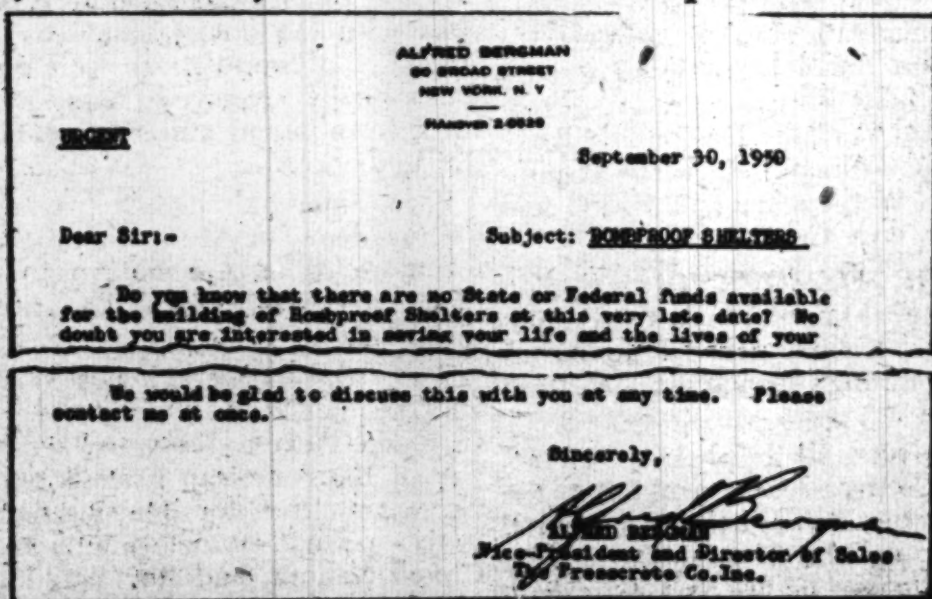
How to Make a Buck Out of A-Bomb Destruction

By Harry Raymond

A few days before Christmas, 1949, Alfred Bergman, New York business consultant, stood before the Ashtabula, Ohio, Rotary Club. He scanned the rows of prosperous but anxious faces and launched grimly into the subject of his lecture. "Stop Russia now or die!" he exhorted. The jittery business men applauded. Bergman continued the exhortation. They must "prepare for the inevitable world war III" and unpack the A-bombs, he declared.

Just how deeply this irresponsible war mongering effected the go-getters of Ashtabula's business world has not been recorded. But Bergman's motive for playing the role of a prophet of death and doom in the Ohio city and in other cities and towns throughout the land is no longer a secret. His motive is profits.

The truth leaked out when Bergman sent out from his office at 80 Broad St. a large mailing of "urgent" letters to home owners, factory owners and business men. The letters repeated the Ashtabula A-bomb scare and concluded with this "comforting" sales talk:



Portions of his letter for A-bomb shelters.

"Because of my convictions, I create Co., Inc. in New York, as vice-president and director of sales, in addition to my other work. This company is organized to build bombproof shelters for

industrial plants, railroad stations, power stations, schools and all other public and private buildings.

A bit of journalistic investigation in the lower Manhattan financial district, where Bergman has his office, revealed some interesting background of this modern capitalistic prophet. He is a typical member of that little crew of ruthless reactionaries who believe they can survive and emerge from deep bombproof shelters, laden with wealth, after they have launched their mad pet project of radio active world destruction.

Bergman is reputed to be one of the select few insiders of the A-bomb annihilation racket. He is a friend and close associate of Gen. Leslie R. Groves, former head of the Manhattan A-bomb project. Groves and Bergman were classmates together in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Bergman is an old hand at red-baiting and Soviet hating. In 1919, as a U. S. officer attached to Polish troops, he took part in unsuccessful military operations against the

young Soviet Republic. Today he proudly displays a Polish decoration he received for his part in that ill-starred campaign.

SINCE THEN he has been a constant advocate of aggressive war against the Soviet Union. He traveled in Europe, whooping it up for war. Under the pseudonym of Peter Markham in 1940, he wrote "America Next," advocating his favorite theme war with the USSR.

Engineer Weber, Bergman's partner in the new bomb shelter racket, is significantly an old hand at picking up government war contracts. Weber is reputed to have an inside track into Washington's multi-million dollar war jackpot.

Bergman believes his A-bomb scare will open up an inexhaustible mine of gold for his Presscrete Co. His plan calls for the pouring of 12 billion dollars in concrete.

Actually, Bergman is not a man who conceals his purposes. He is a prophet of doom. And profits are his aim.

McCarran Repeal Drive Mapped

Plans for a nationwide action in Washington next month to demand the repeal of the McCarran police state law are underway under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress. The action is planned to coincide with the reconvening of Congress. Only three

weeks old, the McCarran law's unconstitutionality and unworkability, as pointed out by its opponents, have become clearer to greater numbers of Americans.

Demands for its repeal have been raised in many circles including the CIO and AFL. Philip Murray and William Green declared themselves against the measure in response to a letter from Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian American Labor Council, who said he was shocked "by the clumsy and self-defeating way in which the majority of our Congress has performed in matters pertaining to our immigration law."

Antonini's shock resulted from the wholesale detention of Italian visitors on Ellis Island after the law was passed. His union, the ILGWU, was not known to have waged a vigorous fight against passage of the law.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS has also declared itself for repeal. As Congress re-

convenes more organizations and individuals will join the repeal movement.

First uproar against the measure arose as a result of the mess it created in the Immigration Department. Hundreds of visitors to this country were detained at Ellis Island, causing the Italian government to protest. Big and little fascists were included, arousing the ire of the pro-McCarranites, who never intended the law to be used against their own kind. McCarran immediately said his measure was not meant to be used against Spanish fascists and, for that matter, he meant any kind of fascist or Nazi.

The State Department suspended all U. S. visas to foreigners except immigrants who are subject to special screening. Italian singers arriving here for the Metropolitan Opera season were espe-

cially hit. Nazis are being permitted in by special arrangement. The "bugs" be taken out of the law so as to guarantee it will be used against Communists only.

THE LAW also disrupted the affairs of the United Nations by giving the Immigration Department an additional handle with which to detain progressive representatives. Even before the law was passed, the State Department had refused visas to such distinguished personalities as Pablo Picasso and the Dean of Canterbury.

The directors of the Peruvian Newspapermen's Association have assailed the refusal to grant one of its members a visa to the United States, on the ground he once was a Communist. The refusal to permit Cuban publicist Carlos Rafael Rodriguez to attend the Inter-American Press Conference, which he helped organize, aroused much resentment including a sharp editorial in the Editor and Publisher, influential trade journal.



Ford 'Trial' Recalls Tactics Of Expelled UAW President

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The attempted frameup of five shop leaders in the Rouge plant by Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, on charges they are "subservient" to the Communist Party has a familiar ring for old timers in the auto workers union. Stellato and his advisor, UAW president Walter Reuther, would like the many thousands of new members of the union to think that this is the FIRST time such a "trial" ever took place.

The auto union pioneers of the 1930s remember, if Reuther has forgotten, the time that Homer Martin, first president of the UAW, brought charges against International Officers George Addes, Richard Frankenstein and Wyndham Mortimer declaring they were "subservient" to the Communist Party.

HE STARTED trial proceedings against Addes, Frankenstein and Mortimer. He was out to remove them and establish a dictatorship. Like Stellato and Reuther he could not stand the public light of criticism on his policies, and like them, he got himself a rigged committee. He was able to expel the top ex-

ecutive board members.

However the rank and file unionists recognized that their union was being torn apart. Coupled with this came the discovery that Homer Martin was in direct contact with Harry Bennett, Ford Service Squad head, and received money from him to carry on this union busting work. Martin was booted out. At that time Ford was not organized—therefore control the union and you stop action against the company. Ford was not organized until 1941.

If that was the reason for the first trial then why the SECOND trial?

THE FIVE SHOP LEADERS on trial: Ed Lock, president Plastic Bldg.; Paul Boatin, president Motor Bldg.; Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry;

Dave Moore, vice president Axle Bldg., and John Gallo, recording secretary Motor Bldg., had something to say on this.

In a four-page tabloid newspaper issued last week in 50,000 copies to Rouge Ford workers they said:

"We accuse Carl Stellato of bringing charges of Communism against us for the purpose of getting us Ford workers to fight among ourselves; to get our minds off our grievances and our eyes off our new contract;

"We accuse Carl Stellato of bringing charges of Communism against us in order to intimidate every Ford worker who opposes his policy by calling him 'Red' in order to gain absolute control of Local 600.

"And we accuse Stellato in bringing charges of Communism against us of acting like an agent

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR DEWEY is running for re-election. In between buying out old Joe Hanley to clear the path, and nominating generals for president, he made the sensational claim through a spokesman that he was the one responsible for getting Jackie Robinson onto the Dodgers and thus ending big league's jimcrow, because it was in his regime that the state FEPC became law.

When someone asked Dewey's stooge how come then that the Yankees (and the Giants up to last year) had paid no attention to the FEPC and had not tried out or hired any Negro players, the answer was a wise crack about the Yankees doing all right.

Now there's nothing wrong with a Fair Employment Practices Law. Especially one that is enforced. But Dewey's trying to get credit for the signing of Robinson is a cheap and cynical pre-election pitch for votes. As another governor of New York once said, "Let's look at the record!" The record shows plainly that it wasn't Dewey (or the hypocritical Democrats) who did the job.

Dewey's been governor of this state a long time. The FEPC became law in February, 1945.

It was back in 1936 that a campaign began to end the disgrace of discrimination in our national pastime. As the years went by a lot of people threw their weight into the fight. None of them was ever named Thomas E. Dewey.

In August, 1939 the sports editor of the country's largest Negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, wrote a letter on the growing fight. It read, in part: "I take this opportunity to congratulate you . . . all your past great efforts in this respect . . . the fine way you have joined with us . . . admire you for your liberal attitude."

Was this letter addressed to Thomas Dewey perhaps?

The letter was addressed to this newspaper, The Worker. WHERE WAS Dewey when a campaign for one million signatures from baseball fans was launched in New York on March, 1940, centered around the Trade Union Athletic Association? Did anyone ever see him in front of Ebbets Field and Yankee Stadium with petitions those hot summer Sundays when the job was being done?

On June 16, 1942, when Dewey had never opened his mouth to say a word about the un-American jimcrow discrimination against Negro players in his own state, baseball Commissioner Landis, gloomily surveying a million and a half signatures piled on his desk, assailed by mail and wire, unable to break down evidence in the Daily Worker that players and managers would welcome Negro players, decided to get off the hot spot and issued a historic statement: "I am hereby notifying all parties that there is no rule formal, informal or otherwise—that says a ball player must be white."

Did Dewey at this late date jump into the campaign at last, to force the three owners of New York's big league teams to end their discrimination? Was it Dewey who marched into Branch Rickey's Brooklyn office in the winter of 1943 armed with stacks of petitions obtained in Brooklyn and demanded the end of jimcrow? Or was it the late great fighting Communist Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione? What a question!

Dewey, the man who has the colossal gall to say HE ended baseball jimcrow, still hadn't opened his mouth on the question when Councilman Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, one of the eleven framed Communist leaders then running for City Council, made the ending of baseball discrimination a central part of their whirlwind campaigns.

One of the brochures issued by Davis, who had a history going back to the Scottsboro frameup of courageous and successful fighting for the democratic rights of his people, showed two Negroes on the cover. One was a dead soldier lying on a European battlefield, the other was a baseball player, and the caption read:

"Good enough to die for his country, but not good enough for organized baseball!"

At street corner meetings throughout the city this issue was hammered and brought tremendous response. Cacchione and Davis were elected to the Council by tremendous votes. The very first act of Councilman Davis was to introduce a resolution demanding that all three of New York's teams end their jimcrow practices. It passed unanimously as even the reactionaries feared to expose themselves.

Dewey or Davis? Who made this legislative history?

And when the big league magnates convened at New York's Hotel Roosevelt for their annual meeting that winter of 1944, what great American broke through all the sham and hypocrisy, picked up a phone to demand of Judge Landis a place on the agenda, came to the meeting himself and demanded that in the name of those fighting and dying in uniform, they end their rotten discrimination? It was the first time in the entire history of American baseball that the subject of democracy ever was publicly discussed at a meeting! It was a tremendous and powerful blow against the tottering jimcrow structure of our national game.

That man was Paul Robeson.

for the Ford Motor Company, by attempting to weaken, undermine and destroy our union from WITHIN—an objective which the company could never accomplish from WITHOUT."

THE FIVE LEADERS "on trial" then point to the program that Reuther and Stellato are foisting on the Ford workers which they as shop leaders have vigorously opposed. The Reuther-Stellato program, they say is:

"They have deserted the workers by going over to the side of government dominated unionism. That's why Stellato, in words only, came out for militant economic demands, against escalators and five-year pacts and then swallowed the

five-year escalator contract hook, line and sinker.

"He now says we must wait five long years to bargain on any real demands; that Rolling Mill workers shall be clipped \$30 to \$50 a week on overtime rates for five years. Stellato's 'loyalty' pledges and purges are the common for putting over government's wage freezes, strike bans and manpower controls which go hand in hand with higher taxes, rents and prices for workers."

SEEK PAY RISE

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP)—Demands for a 32½ cents hourly wage increase have been presented to employers in the Inland Empire district by the International Woodworkers (CIO).

Westinghouse UE Endorses Progressive Party Nominees

EAST PITTSBURGH.—United Electrical Workers Local 601, Independent, of the big Westinghouse plant, has endorsed the candidacy of Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, Progressive Party candidate for Governor, and Alexander Wright, Progressive Party nominee for Lieutenant Governor. The local also endorsed two other candidates of the Party: Thomas Quinn for State Assembly in the McKeesport District, and Fred Uzelac in the 10th Legislative District, Westmoreland County.

Fitzpatrick has been a local, district and national leader of the UE for many years. Quinn is a former UE International Field Organizer. Wright is a former International Executive Board member of the CIO United Brick, Stone and Allied Products Workers Union. He is at present Western Pennsylvania Regional Director of the Progressive Party. Uzelac is a Grievance Committeeman of Renton Local 1993 of the United Mine Workers. The candidates' platform is as follows:

MINIMUM PROGRAM FOR IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT

- **REPEAL** of every piece of repressive legislation on the books of this state including,
 - denial of protection to women workers
 - denial of the right to strike in sympathy
 - denial of picketing rights.
- **PASSAGE** of a state FEPC law now!
- **INCREASE** of unemployment compensation to \$35 for 52 weeks. Increase relief to decent subsistence levels for present cost of living. Include strikers, domestic workers and agricultural workers in compensation
- **A GASOLINE** rebate law fair to farmers.
- **ELIMINATION** of segregation and discrimination from all bodies of the state government, in particular the state educational institutions and the National Guard.
- **A FREEZE** on all public utility rate increases including transportation, telephone and electric; clean up the Public Utility Commission by giving representation to labor and consumers.
- **INCREASE** the pitiful \$15,000,000 state public housing program by at least 10 times; guarantee non-discrimination.
- **OPPOSE** all thought control legislation in the state. Oppose it in the cities and towns.
- **PASS** legislation protecting the worker's right to work at a fair wage through public works and government intervention in time of crises.

HIT MUSMANNO'S PLEA FOR PHILADELPHIA WITCHHUNT

PHILADELPHIA.—The Civil Rights Congress has called on the District Attorney's office here to reject Judge Michael Musmanno's efforts to initiate a witchhunt in Philadelphia similar to his unconstitutional attacks on Communists and progressives in Pittsburgh.

Shortly after the local press printed a story in which Musmanno is alleged to have asked District Attorney John H. Maurer to institute a crusade against progressives here, J. S. Zucker, CRC executive director wired Maurer:

"... I urge that the District Attorney's office... not to lend itself as an arm of the political fortunes of Musmanno, who hopes to ride into public office on the broken back of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"I am sure that your office is aware that the higher Courts of Pennsylvania have ruled against Musmanno in every case presented to them. Musmanno's demand for unreasonable bail, his attempt at illegal seizure, his efforts to deny citizens the right to impartial jury were all invalidated and con-

demned by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. But Musmanno is not interested in the decisions of the Courts. As long as he can gain publicity he will continue his efforts to unjustly harass citizens of our State.

Unions Start Daily Paper

PITTSBURGH.—Last Sunday, Oct. 15—the 14th day of the unprecedented strike tieup of all the Pittsburgh dailies, was marked by another unprecedented event in the city's history—the publication of the first daily newspaper under union labor auspices.

The Pittsburgh Daily Reporter is an eight-page, full-size newspaper containing the news, sports, motion picture reviews and other features of the struck dailies. It declares "We'll swap space for news tips," especially on neighborhood goings-on.

The Sunday issue of 100,000 copies was quickly sold out to the news-hungry public.

Meanwhile the Publishers Association, representing the three struck dailies, refuses to make further concessions to the Mailers Union, whose refusal to continue at work unless its demand for a dollar a day increase was granted had precipitated the lockout.

The International Typographical Union has revoked the charter of the Mailers Union, which was an affiliate. The reason was not announced.

Demand Musmanno Resign as Judge

PITTSBURGH.—Redbaiting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was severely condemned in a resolution of the Philadelphia Bar Association for "flagrant violation of the ethics of the legal profession" in not resigning his judicial post while running as a candidate in the primary and general elections.

The resolution, passed by over a two-third majority, demanded Musmanno "resign forthwith."

PROGRESSIVE RALLY, OCT. 28

Charles P. Howard, national committee member of the Progressive Party, and John Abt, will be featured speakers at a city-wide Progressive Party election rally Saturday, Oct. 28. The affair will be held at Turners Hall, Broad and Columbia, at 8 p.m. Admission, 25 cents; tax included.

Steel Workers Ask End of Secrecy in Wage Parleys

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—Although wage negotiations have been on for the past two weeks between the CIO United Steelworkers Union and a considerable number of big and small steel companies, rank and file members of the union do not yet know what specific increases are being asked nor particulars of the "improved" vacation and social insurance and pension programs presented to the employers.

This is the first time in the union's history that wage negotiations are being conducted without the membership having been acquainted with the demands as decided on by the Wage Policy Committee.

Members of this committee declare they are bound to secrecy during the negotiations. Steelworkers in this area are getting restless and are beginning to de-

mand the raising of this "Iron Curtain" laid down by the International.

Word is being circulated unofficially through union staff representatives to the effect that "We ought to be satisfied if we can get a 10-cent an hour raise!" The workers don't agree with this. They are increasingly confident a 25-cent or larger pay boost can be secured if the proper kind of fight is made.

Cork Workers Win Strike

PITTSBURGH.—A seven-week strike of 1,600 Armstrong Cork Co. workers won them an average 10-cent an hour wage increase with additional gains of one and two cents an hour for some groups of skilled mechanics. The company had demanded a settlement on the basis of a seven and a half cent an hour raise, which was accepted by the local union at the main plant in Lancaster before this strike broke out.

The strike involved 600 workers at the Pittsburgh plant, 490 in Beaver Falls, Pa.; together with 300 at Camden, N. J., and over 200 in Jackson, Miss.

Top officials of the company include some of the worst union-haters in the country. H. W. Prentis, Jr., chairman of the Board of Directors and F. G. Crawford, Cleveland capitalist, also a director, are notorious National Association of Manufacturers open-shop bitter-enders.

Glassworkers Get 10-Cent Raise

The CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers Union has secured a 10-cent an hour increase for employees of the Ford City and Creighton, Pa., plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. The agreement also covers plants in Missouri, West Virginia, Ohio and Oklahoma.

A few weeks ago the AFL Flint Glass Workers Union won a similar 10-cent raise for its members in plants in Pennsylvania and other states.

A RELIABLE SOURCE reports the demands presented to the companies, information concerning which has thus far been kept from the rank and file steelworkers, are as follows:

- A 12½ cents an hour wage raise plus ½ cent an hour increase for each classification.

There are 33 classifications ranging from 1 for unskilled maintenance workers to 33 for top skilled workers. Employees in classification 1 would thus get the 12½ cents plus ½ cent or a total 13-cent an hour increase. A worker in classification 33 would get the 12½ cents plus ½ cent for 33 classifications or an additional 16½ cents, giving him a total raise of 29 cents an hour.

Since the overwhelming majority of steelworkers are in the lower classifications it means they would receive about a 15-cents an hour hike or 10 cents less than what is required to make up the new tax deduction from their wages plus increased living costs.

- Time and a half for work on Saturdays, with double time for Sunday work.

- Double time and a half for PAID holidays, if worked. However, the steel union contract, unlike those in most major industries and of most unions, DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR A SINGLE PAID HOLIDAY!

- Improved social insurance and pension provisions. Likewise, no details of what these are to be.

Limestone Workers Win

HILLSVILLE.—Workers of the Carbon Limestone Co. plant and quarries won a five-cents an hour wage raise and a \$10 a month minimum pension in a six-week strike which ended Oct. 9. They were represented by United Mine Workers District 50.

Negro-Jewish Unity at Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

nity where social democracy has long been rooted.

These misleaders, including officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers, newspapers like the Forward, politicians like Earl Chudoff and Maxwell Rosenfeld, are working overtime to sell this concept to the Jewish people, and thereby induce them to support the war drive and every reactionary policy they can put over in the name of "liberalism."

Proponents of this "theory" have played a part in instigating the rise of white chauvinism among the Jewish masses of Strawberry Mansion, for one of their main aims is to prevent the development of Negro-Jewish unity which if fully strengthened could upset their political calculations.

Pandering to the progressive sentiments of the community, they repeatedly point to a "liberal" act by one or another of the Democratic officeholders in the area as conclusive proof that they really offer an alternative to GOP reaction.

DESPITE a "progressive" vote in isolated cases, the Democrats basically have a pro-war record, a record of support of the imperialist invasion of Korea, the pursuit of which has resulted in serious attacks on the living standards and civil rights of the American working-class.

Working people in the Fourth C. D., therefore, have the task in this election drive of setting as a genuine alternative to GOP reaction and Democratic "lesser evil" reaction, the cementing of the Negro-Jewish-Labor alliance around the fight for a Negro Congressman.

This is the key link in the political chain in the Fourth. For in the struggle for complete equality of the Negro people, of which this demand is an expression, the rights of every group will be strengthened and preserved.

Such a struggle, linked with the fight for peace now being conducted electorally by the Progressive Party, can cross all political barriers and put into motion an independent political force which, reaching full political maturity, can smash the corrosive effect of the two-party system in the Fourth C. D.

4 Negro Girls 'Guilty' In N. Philadelphia Frameup

PHILADELPHIA.—Four Negro girls are among the latest victims of police terrorization in the Strawberry Mansion area. A municipal court judge, on the basis of biased police testimony found the four young women, between the ages of 14 and 16, guilty of "disturbing the peace" and placed them on probation.

The girls had been arrested for defending themselves from the attacks and insults of a group of whites near 29th and Jefferson streets.

They were sentenced solely on the testimony of the white witnesses also involved in the incident, but all of whom were released without charge by the police. Court

officials refused even to listen to the account of the incident told by the Negro girls and their parents.

They had previously been held in the House of Detention for three days awaiting trial. The only 16-year old girl in the group was held in the Wood Street prison for women for an additional week after the trial, allegedly for medical examination.

Their names are being withheld,

with community leaders in Strawberry Mansion making an effort to have the probation lifted and the girls' names cleared.

"It is simply an extension of the police brutality we've been fighting here to our children," one mother declared.

The NAACP and the progressive youth movement are expected to take action in the case.

ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

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Rap Gen. Anders As War Criminal

CHICAGO.—Over the protests of many aroused Chicagoans, the fascist Gen. Wladyslaw Anders came to the city this week, to be feted by businessmen, Polish reactionaries and public officials.

Many who knew his record of anti-Semitic pogroms and collaboration with Nazis expressed their bitter protests over his appearance here. Others — who should have known better—failed to raise their voices against Anders.

Leaders in the Jewish community were shocked to learn that Anders was given a Balaban & Katz theatre in which to make his main appearance here.

It was learned that the Balaban family, prominent among the city's Jews and known for their financial contributions to Israel, were reached with protests. The Balabans were reminded that Anders had fought with the Arab armies that were trying to prevent the establishment of the state of Israel. They were given specific evidence of murder and atrocities against Jews in Israel by Anders' men.

However, the Balabans indicated that they had learned nothing from the bloody history of Nazis and from the ill-fated rich Jews who tried to "do business with Hitler."

The Balabans replied that Anders was in this country with the blessing of the Truman Administration and that was enough for them.

Anders spoke in the B. & K. Congress Theatre, 2135 N. Milwaukee. The management obligingly cancelled the showing of "No Way Out," a film dealing with jimcrow.

Meanwhile the Progressive Party and the American Poles for Peace distributed leaflets near the Sherman Hotel, where Anders was staying. They contrasted the role of Gen. Pulaski, American Revolutionary War hero, with Anders, "a pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic, professional warmaker."

Citing Anders' record of terror against Jews, they charged that the Polish general was a war criminal and belongs in jail.

TWO-PARTY SCANDALS ROCK NATION

— See Pages 2 and 3 —



A "Welcome to Howard Fast" will be held here on Thursday evening, Nov. 2, for the prominent American author, who recently served a prison sentence for his anti-fascist activities. The rally, to be held at the Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt, will spur the fight for the repeal of the McCarran-Kilgore Law.

PP Appeals for Campaign Aid

CHICAGO.—Preparing to step up its election activities the closing two weeks of the campaign, the Progressive Party of Illinois this week issued an emergency appeal for aid.

"There are three essentials that will make all the difference in the world on the kind of vote our candidates secure on November 7," declared State PP Director William Miller.

"The first is money—and we must complete our \$15,000 fund drive immediately, or else our campaign is in serious danger."

"Secondly, we need more canvassers in the Sam Parks and Charles McCord campaigns. And finally, we need hundreds of poll-watchers on election day to make sure our vote is not stolen."

Miller declared that the response to house-to-house canvassers for Parks is excellent. "In many ways the reception from the people is more friendly than in 1948," he said, "and that's understandable because the people have had two more years of Truman demagoguery of unkept promises and broken pledges."

However, Miller pointed out that both the South Side and North Side campaigns are being seriously restricted by lack of funds.

"We have learned how to run effective campaigns on a shoestring," he said, "But we don't even have the shoestring."

He urged that last-minute contributions be sent to the Progressive Party offices at 174 W. Washington.

Commissioners which barred McCord from the ballot. In one of the crassest cases on record, the Board issued its verdict without even going through the usual motions of disqualifying McCord's nominating petitions.

In his ruling, Judge George W. Bristow declared that the Board has "acted arbitrarily, capriciously and illegally."

"ALL OF the evidence introduced at the hearing indicated that the objections were without merit and the nominating petitions of Charles McCord should be held valid," he said.

The decision was a triumph for the Progressive Party—even though its state ticket was finally barred from the ballot by the same kind of decision rendered against McCord.

"Judge Bristow has rendered an historic decision," Sidney L. Ordower, state PP leader declared this week, "For 25 years, the local Electoral Board has been getting

away with murder by running kangaroo proceedings and preventing independent candidates from appearing on the ballot and placing the issues before the people."

ORDOWER pledged that the Progressive Party would do everything in its power to elect McCord and guarantee the Negro and white people of his community a strong, militant voice on their behalf in the state legislature.

The court decision was won by attorneys E. A. Simmons and Elmer Sigal, who filed the appeal from the Electoral Board's ruling.

McCord lives with his wife, Christine, and three children at 956 N. Cambridge, in the Cabrini Housing Project. He is a building service worker and a trade unionist. McCord has been active in the civic affairs of the community for many years is a vigorous fighter and a powerful speaker.

Biscuit Workers Shun Double Jeopardy

CHICAGO.—The National Biscuit Co. tried to play a crummy trick on its employees here last week. Management lined up its stooges at the pay window in an effort to get all workers to sign the phony "Crusade for Freedom" petition as they collected their money.

However, the 2,000 NBC workers didn't bite. Most of them turned down the bid to sign the war-mongering pledge initiated by Gen. Lucius Clay and the request for a contribution. What enraged them more was the fact that their pay envelopes were skinnier because the government had already taken out more withholding tax money to prepare for the war that Gen. Clay wants to fight.

McCord Wins Ruling On Ballot; Opens Campaign

CHICAGO.—Voters in the Near North Sides 29th Senatorial District have a fighting chance once again to put a man in the State Legislature who will fight their battles.

That man is Charles McCord, Progressive Party candidate for State Representative—who refused to give up when the Democratic machine ruled him off the ballot. He fought back—and won! And, as of this time, he will be on the ballot by a special ruling of the Circuit Court.

THIS WEEK, McCord and his supporters were figuring that "if you can beat the machine once, you can beat it again."

And on that basis they were

planning a campaign that will have to overcome the handicaps of (a) a late start, (b) the lack of a rich campaign slush fund, (c) a corrupt and entrenched opposition in the form of the William (Botchie) Connors machine.

To the enthusiastic but sober Progressive Party meeting that took place in the community last Monday night, these problems were formidable but not fatal.

"THE PEOPLE of my district are too desperately in need of housing and better schools, they are too much concerned about peace and civil rights to let the machine stand in their way," McCord declared.

The vigorous Negro community leader declared he would make a

direct appeal to the Negro and white voters of the neighborhood to "get the hacks off the backs of the people."

Also involved in this campaign is the important issue of Negro representatives, with a traditional pattern of lily-white slates enforced in this mixed community since time immemorial. This year once again, both the Republicans and Democrats have refused to run a Negro candidate for the legislature.

THE McCORD campaign was fully under way this week—even before the last technicalities of getting on the ballot had been overcome.

The smashing court decision last week overruled an arbitrary edict by the County Board of Election

DeMaio, Lucas Going to World Peace Congress

CHICAGO.—Ernest DeMaio, district president of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was chosen this week as a delegate to the World Peace Congress to be held in Sheffield, Gt. Britain, Nov. 13-19.

In addition, the UE-FE District Council voted to send another delegate, a rank-and-filer, who is yet to be chosen.

Several other Chicago delegates

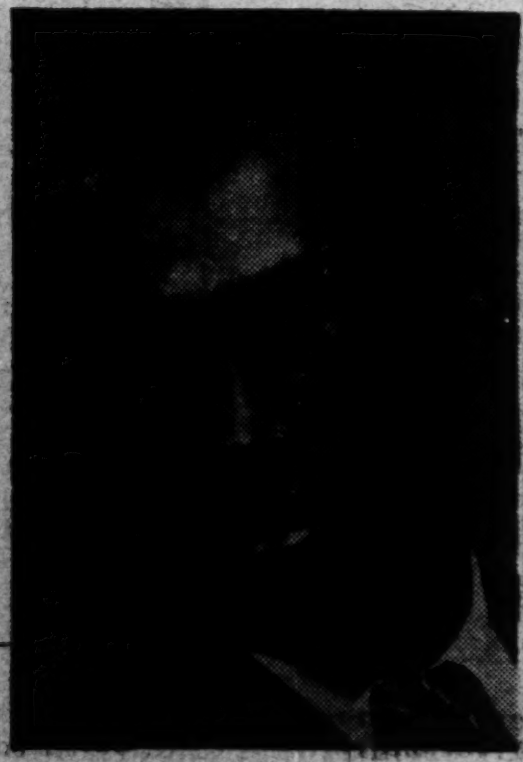
have already been selected to attend the historic Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace.

It was announced that Bernard Lucas, international vice-president of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, would go to the Congress, representing the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace.

Over last week-end, two affairs

were held to raise money for delegates. A cocktail party and dance was given by the United Auto Workers Local 453 in honor of its delegate, James Miller. Miller is a member of the local executive board and chairman of the American Car & Foundry unit.

Another affair honored Molly Lucas, outstanding peace signature collector, who will represent the Chicago office workers at the Peace Congress.



CHARLES McCORD

Peace Group Membership Drive Opens

CHICAGO.—The newly-formed Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives was grappling this week with the problems of setting up a state-wide membership organization with affiliates in many communities.

This perspective was outlined last week at a meeting which established the state body, adopted a broad peace policy statement and elected officers.

Heading the ICPA are Rev. William T. Baird, Essex Community Church, and Mrs. Alva Delaney, Chicago & Northern District Association of Colored Women, secretary. In addition there are the following seven co-chairmen:

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church; Rabbi David Graubart; Rev. Armand Guerrero; Mrs. Paul Macy, Women for Peace; Rev. A. Wayman Ward, presiding elder, A.M.E. Zion Church; Rev. Wilfred Wakefield, First Congregational Church, Brookfield; Rev. E. Lester Stanton, Gresham Methodist Church.

PROF. Robert J. Havighurst, of the University of Chicago, who heads the national Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, was the chairman of the state meeting where 130 delegates were present. He reported that 150 state and community committees have been established nationally by the organization.

"We can say that the growing peace movement in America is now at least as tough as its toughest opponents," he declared.

Mrs. Hilda Solomon, executive secretary, declared that the new state body was working out organizational plans for handling the thousands of individual memberships which the group is expected to attract in this state.

SHE SAID that under consid-

Painters Local Asks Freeing of Lt. Gilbert

CHICAGO.—A resolution demanding the freedom of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert Jr., was passed unanimously here this week by a membership meeting of Local 637 of the AFL Painters Union.

Lt. Gilbert is facing death in Korea by court martial in a frameup case in which Gen. MacArthur reportedly ordered that "an example be made" of the Negro army officer.

Protests against the execution of Lt. Gilbert were being sent to President Truman by many organizations here this week.

eration was a series of "parlor meetings" all over the state, where the initial community organizations would be set up.

Some of the potential strength of the ICPA was indicated, said Mrs. Solomon, by the response to a peace petition issued recently by the organization. The petition drive was "gaining in momentum" she reported, in preparation for the presentation of these signatures to the United Nations later this month.

The meeting here last week also set up a number of state subcommittees on finances, publicity, organization and policy.

OTHER officers elected were Rev. Reynold N. Hoover, Ingleside Methodist Church, and Harold Rosen, engineer and businessman, as treasurers.

Women's Voice

Vol. 9—No. 2

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, Sept. 28, 1950

Price 20 Cents

Wars Are Jews Harvest

"WE, the Mother's", the most rabid anti-Semitic outfit in Chicago, this week indicated who it is plumping for in this election. Its hate-inciting paper, "Women's Voice", carried a large ad endorsing Maxwell A. Goodwin, GOP candidate for Congress in the 9th Cong. Dist. The organization, at its headquarters at 537 S. Dearborn, is also issuing campaign material for Everett M. Dirksen, Republican candidate for Senate.

VOTE THE BUNGLERS OUT

NOV. 7, 1950

VOTE REPUBLICAN

Win With Goodwin in the 9th Congressional District of Illinois

Principles For Which He Stands...

1. Vigorous American foreign policy.
2. National defense program to eliminate the bungling which forced so many to pay so much.

THE POLITICS OF CRIME

Labor Racket Pays Off--For All But the Workers

By Carl Hirsch

Labor racketeering pays off three ways for the triple alliance which is so much a part of the capitalist system: For gangland, it means the tapping of union treasuries and the extortion of millions from rank-and-file members of gang-controlled unions. For the politicians,

This is the third of a series of articles on the politics of organized crime. Next week: How gangland Serves Big Business.

it means more power for the machine, with the hoodlum labor czars getting out the vote on election day, threatening unionists with violence, reprisals and loss of their jobs.

For the employers, it means "strike insurance" and a simple payoff to a hoodlum business agent who will never raise the embarrassing question of wage increases for the workers he is supposed to represent.

THAT'S how it works in Chicago—and in every other machine-controlled city where labor racketeering flourishes.

It became clear to the Capone Syndicate many years ago that they could enhance their political protection and power by muscling into certain unions. Accordingly, they selected such labor organiza-

tions as the building trades, barbers, janitors, teamsters and bartenders as being most suitable to this strategy.

The armed aggression of the mob, accompanied by the mass murder of rivals and rank-and-filers who resisted, is part of Chicago's shameful reputation.

OFTEN the Capone mob had no trouble moving in—especially where years of right-wing betrayals and class collaboration with the employers had weakened a union's ability to resist. In the case of the unions of city-employed manual laborers, the help of City Hall made this field a pushover for the mob. Today that department is headed up by Pete Fosco.

One of the most powerful figures in Chicago, Fosco is Democratic boss of the First Ward. He is a very close associate of the same syndicate chiefs. He was recently questioned on just how much pressure he exerted on the administration in Washington to secure the release on parole of the four top Capone hoodlums—Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea and Charles Gioe.

Fosco operates through a powerful organization known as the Italian Welfare Council. Among the other officers are State Rep. James J. Adduci, a GOP leader in the lower house; Democratic Judges John J. Lupe and John A. Sbarbaro of the Superior Court, and Frank Amunzio, former steel union leader who is now State Director of Labor.

A TOP figure in the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, Fosco controls its affiliates in Chicago.

One of Fosco's lieutenants is Anthony D'Andrea, president of the District Council of the Construction and Common Laborers' Union. Anthony is the brother of Phil D'Andrea, a former AL Capone bodyguard, who had the temerity to sit through one of Capone's trials in Federal court carrying a loaded gun.

Another one of Fosco's aides was the late Mike Carrozzo, another former Capone gunman who "made good" in the labor field.

THE STORY of Carrozzo's rise (Continued on page 3)

What's On?

CHICAGO

DINNER-Reception for delegates returning from student conference in Prague, Saturday, Oct. 21, 5:30 p.m. Avapices: Young Progressives of America. For reservations, phone DE 2-9054 after 1:00 p.m.

"THE HOLLYWOOD TEN," film about the movie writers and directors who were imprisoned for their principles, to be shown Saturday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p.m. at the Nicollet, 5439 S. Drexel. Refreshments. Audiences: CRC. 50 cents.

CAR CARAVAN for Sam Parks campaign, Sunday, Oct. 22. Leaving FP headquarters, 306 E. 43rd St., 2:00 p.m., followed by party at 7:00 p.m. at headquarters with dancing, entertainment. Audiences: Young Progressives.

ART FOR ADULTS—Classes and Workshops. Life class. Painting and drawing. Photography. Dance group. Theater. Woodshop. Crafts. Evenings, 7 p.m. till 9 p.m. South Side Art Center, 3531 S. Michigan. Small fee.

FILMS FROM POLAND. First Friday of every month. Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Movies start at 8 p.m. No admission charge.

FILM FORUM for parents, educators, social workers. Nov. 29, 8 p.m. "Marriage for Moderns." Also lecture by Dr. Maria W. Piers. At 73 E. 11th St. Audiences: Social Service Employees Union.

Workers Sign for Freedom --Not Gen. Clay's Kind!

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO.—At the International Harvester Corp. Tractor Works last week, the union and the company staged a "battle of petitions." The union won hands down.

The company was trying to sell the "Crusade for Freedom"—the outfit headed by Gen. Lucius Clay, who proved to be such a staunch advocate of the rebirth of Nazism. The Harvester company had been planning to blitz the plant with the Gen. Clay petition—to get every worker to sign on company time.

What a surprised crew they were when the union appeared with its own petition—headed "Crusade for Economic Freedom!"

The FE-UE Local 101 petition, directed to President Truman, urged:

1. Prevent a wage freeze. We need a substantial wage increase.
2. Roll back prices.
3. Reinstate effective federal rent control.
4. Call a special session of Congress to stop war profiteering and pass a tax bill fair to workers.

"There's another petition in the plant," the local leaflet pointed out, "It's the 'Crusade for Freedom' petition, sponsored by the company. Sign it if you want, but we'd like to make these points."

The union then went on to expose the phony nature of the company's petition.

The "freedom-loving" management, however, decided that freedom can be carried too far. They put a ban on the union's petition and forbade anyone to sign it in the plant. They back-

tracked, however, when more than half of the workers in the 5,000-man Tractor Works signed the union's petition in the first two days.

As for Gen. Clay's petition, it had few signers in the plant. This was especially a blow to IHC president Fowler McCormick, one of the sponsors of Gen. Clay's "Crusade."

In listing the promoters of the company's "freedom" petition, the union cited:

"Boss Fowler McCormick, who supports the Taft-Hartley and McCarran Bills.

"Gen. Lucius Clay, the man who pardoned Ilse Koch, the Nazi sadist who made lampshades from the skins of victims she had executed in concentration camps.

"Victor Reuther, the 'great soldier' who was drafted into the army but only stayed a few days because brother Walter got him out to serve in a Washington office.

"Ceil B. DeMille, who was kicked off the air because he wouldn't pay his union dues."

The union announced they would send the worker who got the most signatures on their petition to Washington as part of a national UE delegation.

The local explained that "the idea of our petition is a simple one—to take profits out of war."

It was pointed out that the Harvester workers, who recently won an 11-32-cent-an-hour wage boost, were taking a beating because of wartime prices, rents, taxes and profiteering. And as a parting shot, the union declared: "That is why Harvester may have to consider another general raise in the coming months."

If you want to understand

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

"A good man fallen among
Folians"

By ALICK WEST

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McCarran Repeal Drive Mapped

Plans for a nationwide action in Washington next month to demand the repeal of the McCarran police state law are underway under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress. The action is planned to coincide with the reconvening of Congress. Only three weeks old, the McCarran law's unconstitutionality and unworkability, as pointed out by its opponents, have become clearer to greater numbers of Americans.

Demands for its repeal have been raised in many circles including the CIO and AFL. Philip Murray and William Green declared themselves against the measure in response to a letter from Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian American Labor Council, who said he was shocked "by the clumsy and self-defeating way in which the majority of our Congress has performed in matters pertaining to our immigration law."

Antonini's shock resulted from the wholesale detention of Italian visitors on Ellis Island after the law was passed. His union, the ILGWU, was not known to have waged a vigorous fight against passage of the law.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS has also declared itself for repeal. As Congress re-

convenes more organizations and individuals will join the repeal movement.

First uproar against the measure arose as a result of the mess it created in the Immigration Department. Hundreds of visitors to this country were detained at Ellis Island, causing the Italian government to protest. Big and little fascists were included, arousing the ire of the pro-McCarranites, who never intended the law to be used against their own kind. McCarran immediately said his measure was not meant to be used against Spanish fascists and, for that matter, he meant any kind of fascist or Nazi.

The State Department suspended all U. S. visas to foreigners except immigrants who are subject to special screening. Italian singers arriving here for the Metropolitan Opera season were espe-

cially hit. Nazis are being permitted in by special arrangement. The "bugs" be taken out of the law so as to guarantee it will be used against Communists only.

THE IAW also disrupted the affairs of the United Nations by giving the Immigration Department an additional handle with which to detain progressive representatives. Even before the law was passed, the State Department had refused visas to such distinguished personalities as Pablo Picasso and the Dean of Canterbury.

The directors of the Peruvian Newspapermen's Association have assailed the refusal to grant one of its members a visa to the United States, on the ground he once was a Communist. The refusal to permit Cuban publicist Carlos Rafael Rodriguez to attend the Inter-American Press Conference, which he helped organize, aroused much resentment including a sharp editorial in the Editor and Publisher, influential trade journal.



Ford 'Trial' Recalls Tactics Of Expelled UAW President

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The attempted frameup of five shop leaders in the Rouge plant by Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, on charges they are "subservient" to the Communist Party has a familiar ring for old timers in the auto workers union. Stellato and his advisor, UAW president Walter Reuther, would like the many thousands of new members of the union to think that this is the FIRST time such a "trial" ever took place.

The auto union pioneers of the 1930s remember, if Reuther has forgotten, the time that Homer Martin, first president of the UAW, brought charges against International Officers George Addes, Richard Frankenstein and Wyndham Mortimer declaring they were "subservient" to the Communist Party.

HE STARTED trial proceedings against Addes, Frankenstein and Mortimer. He was out to remove them and establish a dictatorship. Like Stellato and Reuther he could not stand the public light of criticism on his policies, and like them, he got himself a rigged committee. He was able to expel the top ex-

ecutive board members.

However the rank and file unionists recognized that their union was being torn apart. Coupled with this came the discovery that Homer Martin was in direct contact with Harry Bennett, Ford Service Squad head, and received money from him to carry on this union busting work. Martin was booted out. At that time Ford was not organized—therefore control the union and you stop action against the company. Ford was not organized until 1941.

If that was the reason for the first trial then why the SECOND "trial"?

THE FIVE SHOP LEADERS on trial, Ed Lock, president Plastic Bldg.; Paul Boatin, president Motor Bldg.; Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry;

Dave Moore, vice president Axle Bldg., and John Gallo, recording secretary Motor Bldg., had something to say on this.

In a four-page tabloid newspaper issued last week in 50,000 copies to Rouge Ford workers they said:

"We accuse Carl Stellato of bringing charges of Communism against us for the purpose of getting us Ford workers to fight among ourselves; to get our minds off our grievances and our eyes off our new contract;

"We accuse Carl Stellato of bringing charges of Communism against us in order to intimidate every Ford worker who opposes his policy by calling him 'Red' in order to gain absolute control of Local 600.

"And we accuse Stellato of bringing charges of Communism against us, of acting like an agent

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR DEWEY is running for re-election. In between buying out old Joe Hanley to clear the path, and nominating generals for president, he made the sensational claim through a spokesman that he was the one responsible for getting Jackie Robinson onto the Dodgers and thus ending big league's jincrow, because it was in his regime that the state FEPC became law.

When someone asked Dewey's stooge how come then that the Yankees (and the Giants up to last year) had paid no attention to the FEPC and had not tried out or hired any Negro players, the answer was a wise crack about the Yankees doing all right.

Now there's nothing wrong with a Fair Employment Practices Law. Especially one that is enforced. But Dewey's trying to get credit for the signing of Robinson is a cheap and cynical pre-election pitch for votes. As another governor of New York once said, "Let's look at the record!" The record shows plainly that it wasn't Dewey (or the hypocritical Democrats) who did the job.

Dewey's been governor of this state a long time. The FEPC became law in February, 1945.

It was back in 1936 that a campaign began to end the disgrace of discrimination in our national pastime. As the years went by a lot of people threw their weight into the fight. None of them was ever named Thomas E. Dewey.

In August, 1939 the sports editor of the country's largest Negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, wrote a letter on the growing fight. It read, in part: "I take this opportunity to congratulate you . . . all your past great efforts in this respect . . . the fine way you have joined with us . . . admire you for your liberal attitude."

Was this letter addressed to Thomas Dewey perhaps?

The letter was addressed to this newspaper, The Worker.

WHERE WAS Dewey when a campaign for one million signatures from baseball fans was launched in New York on March, 1940, centered around the Trade Union Athletic Association? Did anyone ever see him in front of Ebbets Field and Yankee Stadium with petitions those hot summer Sundays when the job was being done?

On June 16, 1942, when Dewey had never opened his mouth to say a word about the un-American jincrow discrimination against Negro players in his own state, baseball Commissioner Landis, gloomily surveying a million and a half signatures piled on his desk, assailed by mail and wire, unable to break down evidence in the Daily Worker that players and managers would welcome Negro players, decided to get off the hot spot and issued a historic statement: "I am hereby notifying all parties that there is no rule formal, informal or otherwise—that says a ball player must be white."

Did Dewey at this late date jump into the campaign at last, to force the three owners of New York's big league teams to end their discrimination? Was it Dewey who marched into Branch Rickey's Brooklyn office in the winter of 1943 armed with stacks of petitions obtained in Brooklyn and demanded the end of jincrow? Or was it the late great fighting Communist Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione? What a question!

Dewey, the man who has the colossal gall to say HE ended baseball jincrow, still hadn't opened his mouth on the question when Councilman Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, one of the eleven framed Communist leaders then running for City Council, made the ending of baseball discrimination a central part of their whirlwind campaigns.

One of the brochures issued by Davis, who had a history going back to the Scottsboro frameup of courageous and successful fighting for the democratic rights of his people; showed two Negroes on the cover. One was a dead soldier lying on a European battlefield, the other was a baseball player, and the caption read:

"Good enough to die for his country, but not good enough for organized baseball!"

At street corner meetings throughout the city this issue was hammered and brought tremendous response. Cacchione and Davis were elected to the Council by tremendous votes. The very first act of Councilman Davis was to introduce a resolution demanding that all three of New York's teams end their jincrow practices. It passed unanimously as even the reactionaries feared to expose themselves.

Dewey or Davis? Who made this legislative history? And when the big league magnates convened at New York's Hotel Roosevelt for their annual meeting that winter of 1944, what great American broke through all the sham and hypocrisy, picked up a phone to demand of Judge Landis a place on the agenda, came to the meeting himself and demanded that in the name of those fighting and dying in uniform, they end their rotten discrimination? It was the first time in the entire history of American baseball that the subject of democracy ever was publicly discussed at a meeting! It was a tremendous and powerful blow against the tottering jincrow structure of our national game.

That man was Paul Robeson.

for the Ford Motor Company, by five-year escalator contract 'hook, line and sinker.

"He now says we must wait five long years to bargain on any real demands; that Rolling Mill workers shall be clipped \$30 to \$50 a week on overtime rates for five years. Stellato's 'loyalty' pledges and purges are the common for putting over government's wage freezes, strike bans and manpower controls which go hand in hand with higher taxes, rents and prices for workers."

THE FIVE LEADERS "on trial" then point to the program that Reuther and Stellato are foisting on the Ford workers which they as shop leaders have vigorously opposed. The Reuther-Stellato program they say is:

"They have deserted the workers by going over to the side of government dominated unionism. That's why Stellato, in words only, came out for militant economic demands, against escalators and five-year pacts and then swallowed the

SEEK PAY RISE

PORTLAND, Ore.—(FP)—Demands for a 32½ cents hourly wage increase have been presented to employers in the Inland Empire district by the International Woodworkers (CIO).

'We Were Waiting for You', Say S. Side Voters

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—Progressive Party campaigners for Sam Parks for Congress were elated last Sunday. Twenty teams of two had spent a few hours ringing door bells for Parks in the South Side wards comprising the First Congressional District. They discovered that two out of every three voters they talked with were ready to pledge their votes in writing to the militant Negro packinghouse union leader.

As they tallied their results back at Parks' campaign headquarters at 306 E. 43d St., the enthusiastic men, women and youths, Negro and white, who had canvassed the Second, Third, Fourth and 20th Wards, bubbled over with accounts of the warm handshakes and grateful audiences they met in every building.

"We've been waiting for you," one elderly woman in the Third Ward told her Progressive Party visitors. "We hardly see anything in the papers about this man Parks, but we heard about him from a union man. God

Bless him—he is for peace."

Another team of two young Negro women discovered they had buttonholed a Democratic precinct captain from the 20th Ward. As they prepared to move on, he stopped them. "Wait!" he said. "I can't sign your pledge card myself, but I'll get some signatures for you."

He invited them into his living room and a few moments later returned with nine other voters in his building.

"Listen to these people," he told his neighbors. The young women held a living room meeting for Parks on the spot, sketching their candidate's program, explaining how only a vote for Parks could mean a vote for peace and civil rights this year. They left with nine pledge cards signed.

Listening intently to his canvassers' reports was Henry Harris, in charge of precinct activities in the Parks campaign. The wiry six-footer, a welder by

trade and member of UAW Local 719, nodded smilingly as they described their experiences.

"It's the same story every time we go out," Harris said. "Two out of three votes are for Parks, once they know his program. The Negro people are fed up with both old parties, but it's the old parties that control the press and the radio and can splurge on big election posters and election day payouts."

"The Progressive Party campaign fund," Harris went on, "is not dollars—but people. Our canvassing results prove that 500 people ringing door bells for Parks between now and election day could put him into Congress."

Volunteers will find headquarters open day and night week days and weekends ready to dispatch them into precincts with literature and pledge cards.

"We must get those 500 canvassers," Harris added. "They are the guarantee of victory on Nov. 7. The people are waiting for them."

'Don't Let Contracts Stop Pay Hikes'—UE

CHICAGO.—Locals were called on to break through on wage increases—regardless of contract barriers—at a meeting of the District Council of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. UE-FE District leaders returned from the meeting in Minneapolis this week with wage increases as the main item of policy to be carried through in the coming weeks.

The district meeting also called for the immediate setting up of FEPC committees in each local. Plans were laid out for a campaign for up-grading and hiring of Negro workers and for the passage of FEPC legislation.

IT WAS also decided to set up defense committees in each of the UE-FE locals to aid any victims of the McCarran-Kilgore Law or of the Un-American Committee. The District Council at the same time made a sharp condemnation of the McCarran-Kilgore Law and called for its repeal.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE international president, attended the district meeting and expressed his approval of all unions expelled from CIO getting together to coordinate the common problems of securing higher wages and improved conditions.

The council made a strong plea for the cooperation of the expelled unions, together with all other workers, "regardless of their union label." A resolution pointed out that where right-wing leaders reject such unity, that the workers be reached over their heads in order to effect common action.

FITZGERALD hailed the formation of the new Distributive, Processing and Office Workers as an important step in the strengthening of the merged unions.

The district council reelected the following officers: Ernest DeMaio, president; Grant Oakes, secretary-treasurer; William Smith, vice-pres-



ERNEST DEMAYO

ident; Alice Smith, recording secretary.

It was reported also this week that Don Harris, former UE-FE field organizer in Rock Island, was elected district president in District 8. Harris, a former Chicagoan, will head the UE district which is centered in St. Louis, Mo., Evansville, Ind., the Quad-Cities in Illinois and the state of Iowa.

HARRIS replaced Al Eberhardt, who was chosen secretary at the district council meeting in St. Louis last weekend.

Meanwhile, the District 11 meeting in Minneapolis went on record for the freedom of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., Negro officer condemned to death by a court martial in Korea. The UE called for a full pardon and an investigation of the handing down of the unprecedented death sentence.

PEACE GROUP PREPARES CLASSES FOR UNIONISTS

CHICAGO.—The Labor Conference for Peace this week reported a warm response among the unions here to its offer to conduct classes based on its "Who Rides the Gravy Train?"

A number of local unions here have already planned discussions among shop stewards, peace committee members and other groups of workers.

Iz Salkind, associate research director of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, heads a group of labor educators and leading unionists who are preparing the projected classes.

The "Gravy Train" pamphlet, popularly written, deals with the war economy, profiteering and how the worker and his family faces the problems of living in America today.

Salkind reported that among the locals which have already scheduled educational sessions are: Local 778, IUMMS; Local 119, 108 and 101, FE-UE; Local 45, Fur and Leather; Local 209, Longshoremen and Warehousemen. In addition, the Labor Peace Conference will hold a city-wide class the first week in November.

The pamphlet won its first test recently when it was distributed to delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention in Peoria. To the chagrin of the state federation chieftains, the rank and file delegates gave it their hearty response.

It was announced that copies of the pamphlet are available at the Labor Peace Conference office at 178 W. Washington.

ASP Symposium to Deal With Psychiatry

CHICAGO.—"Psychiatry—Its Social Responsibility" will be the topic of a symposium to be presented here Saturday evening, Oct. 21, 8:15 p.m. at the 11 St. Theatre, 72 E. 11 St.

The symposium is one in a series conducted by the Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 55 E. Washington St.

THE POLITICS OF CRIME

Labor Racket Pays Off--For All But the Workers

(Continued from Page 2)

to power contains in essence the entire joint history of machine politics and labor racketeering in Chicago.

The story begins with Maurice "Mossy" Enright, a professional killer, who became notorious in the bloody 1912 newspaper circulation war between Hearst and McCormick.

With the blessing of the "Big Bill" Thompson machine and the passive support of the AFL bureaucracy, Enright became a power in the building trades unions in Chicago.

ENRIGHT'S protege was another arch-criminal by the name of "Big Tim" Murphy. In his book, "Misleaders of Labor," William Z. Foster tells how Enright "made" Murphy in the unions, installing him as organizer of the Building Trades Council and business agent of the Street Cleaners Union.

Said Foster: "But the militant 'Big Tim' soon began to oust Enright. Bad blood brewed between them. Bitter quarrels developed over splitting a \$10,000 bribe from the People's Gas, Light & Coke Co. for preventing a strike of the gas workers, and over the control of the Gas Workers and Street Cleaners Union. The situation climaxed dramatically in February, 1920, when Enright, stepping from his automobile, was riddled with bullets fired from an automobile which had followed him."

"Big Tim" Murphy and the Capone gangster, Mike Carrozzo, were arrested for the murder. But subsequently, the two key witnesses in the case mysteriously disappeared, and Murphy and Carrozzo went free.

NEW FORUM SERIES TO OPEN WITH LIGHTFOOT, GIL GREEN

CHICAGO.—What were the world implications of the two greatest revolutions in history? And what are the lessons to be learned from the aftermath of 1776 and of 1917?

These are some of the questions that will be dealt with by Claude Lightfoot, state secretary of the Communist Party, who speaks at a forum on Friday, Nov. 10, 8 p.m. at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

The second part of the discussion at this forum will be devoted to "The Meaning of the 1950 Elections," with Gil Green, state chairman of the Communist Party, as the speaker.

THE FORUM will be the first of a regular series, dealing with the most provocative issues of the day and featuring outstanding

Marxist speakers.

Lightfoot's address will center on 33 years of the Soviet Union, with the forum marking the anniversary of the social revolution which established workingclass power in Russia.

"There are many interesting similarities between the revolution which overthrew capitalism in Russia and the one which established it in the United States," Lightfoot declared. "Both, in their time, inspired the advanced thinkers and fighters all over the world—who were called foreign agents and subversives."

IN ANNOUNCING the forum series, the Communist Party of Illinois stressed its educational value, pointing out that attendance was open to all, Communists and non-Communists alike.

MURPHY was a state representative in the Illinois legislature. He was a power in Chicago politics and in the labor movement. He was also implicated in numerous murders, bombings and extortions. Eventually, he went to jail for his part in the \$338,000 Dearborn St. mail robbery of April 6, 1921.

But the Capone organization coveted his power and "Big Tim" was finally cut down by Capone bullets. Mike Carrozzo succeeded him as chieftain of the street laborers and street cleaners unions.

Today, the reputed successor to Mike Carrozzo in the union is Samuel Kart, who was once Carrozzo's lawyer. Kart is currently running for the State Legislature in the 31st District.

BEFORE his death in 1940, Carrozzo owned a string of vice institutions. He had a virtual monopoly of the gambling business from the City Hall, and one of his bookie and gambling joints was located across the street from the City Hall at 123 N. Madison on the 2nd floor.

On the 3rd floor of that building was Carrozzo's own restaurant, The Capri, which was the setting for some important phases of gangland's operations in Chicago.

In early March, 1935, four men met there. They were Frank Nitti, the Capone syndicate "Enforcer," Paul Ricca and Louis Campagna. The fourth man was George B. McLane, head of the Chicago Bartenders Union and an international vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union.

THAT meeting, reported on later in court in a sworn affidavit by McLane, marked the full-scale

invasion of this union by the Capone forces. McLane, acting under the hoodlums' instructions, made Louis Romano, a Capone hoodlum, president of the bartenders in Chicago. They then opened a muscle campaign to take over the international union.

The assumption of power in this union was part of a typical Capone syndicate "combined operation." It tied in with the mob's interests in the liquor industry, since the control of the barkeep's union could be "pushed."

This laid the basis for Gold Seal Liquors, Inc., the syndicate's lucrative distributing firm. It also enhanced the stock of Canadian Ace, the mob's own brew.

CONTROL over the saloon and restaurant trade obviously tied in with certain other Capone specialties, such as prostitution and gambling.

Similarly, the syndicate moved into other sections of the entertainment business. It was the same Nitti-Ricca-Campagna committee that engineered the movie industry operation, working through a Chicago panderer named Willie Bioff and George E. Browne, who began as a business agent for the Chicago Stagehands' Union.

When a Federal prosecution of this million-dollar extortion racket began, Nitti "beat the rap" by blowing his brains out. Ricca and Campagna went to jail. However, their political connections in Washington won them an early parole and the quashing of a second count against them for extorting a 2 percent assessment from the 46,000 members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

A Day in Marc's District

—Turn to the Magazine Section, Page 1

Vol. XV, No. 43

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October 22, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

GRAFT SCANDALS ROCK WAR PARTIES **Howl 'Red' as Lid on Corruption Lifts**

—See Page 3—



How N.Y. Times Held Up Moscow Peace Stories

—See Page 5—

The Negro Lieut. in Korea-- And Capt. Harry S. Truman

By John Pittman

Appeals to free a young Negro combat officer sentenced to death in Korea for allegedly refusing to obey his superior officer are going to a man who once ignored orders of a superior officer. But this man was not disciplined. He was honored, and today he is President

of the United States. The question is: when the present Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States reviews the case of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment, will he remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, 34, of Independence, Mo., of the 129th Field Artillery, 35th Division, A.E.F.?

There are, of course, important differences, which President Truman might bear in mind. His biographer, Cyril Clemens, a relative of Mark Twain, tells us (The Man From Missouri, International Mark Twain Society, Webster Groves, Missouri, 1945, page 37) that Capt. Truman not only refused to obey a command, but countermanded the order of his superior officer.

This was in France during World War I, when the present Commander-in-Chief was in charge of a battery. Writes Clemens:

"He once countermanded the order of a colonel who wanted the weary battery, under full pack, and stumbling along in the dark, to advance at double time."

Lt. Gilbert, in letters to his pregnant and distraught wife, writes that he never refused to fight, but that he felt ill and asked to be relieved. He also writes that he received contradictory orders.

Capt. Truman, continues Clemens, "saved his men and got them there in plenty of time besides." But nothing seems to have happened to young Capt. Truman, who was honorably mustered out of the Army with the rank of Major.

On the other hand, the 30-year-old Negro officer was singled out, arrested, court-martialed on the spot during battle, and confined in a stockade in Japan to await his execution.

Thus, the first difference in the cases of Lt. Gilbert and Capt. Truman is that whereas Lt. Gilbert flatly denies the charge that he refused to obey an order to move forward, Capt. Truman has never denied that he not only refused to obey such an order, but in fact countermanded the order.

PRESIDENT AND COM-

MANDER-IN-CHIEF Truman might also bear in mind another difference—the chief and decisive difference: Capt. Truman was a white officer of a lily-white artillery regiment commanded by white officers, but Lt. Gilbert is a Negro officer in an all-Negro infantry regiment commanded by white officers. This difference explains why what happened to Lt. Gilbert could never have happened to Capt. Truman, or any other white officer in the U. S. Army, namely: The 24th Infantry Regiment, the all-Negro outfit in the 25th Infantry Division, was held in the line of battle without rest, but white units of the 25th Infantry Division were pulled back into reserve from time to time.

Lt. Gilbert, wearing a silver plate in his skull as a result of wounds received in World War II, repeatedly asked to be relieved on grounds of illness, but was refused relief.

FURTHERMORE, the court martial trial of the Negro, Lt. Gilbert, could never have happened to the white man, Capt. Truman or any other white officer in the United States Army. As revealed by Lt. Gilbert's letters, by reports of Negro war correspondents, and by the trial record itself (as studied in Washington and excerpted by N. Y. Daily Compass Reporter

Richard Carter) this court martial of Lt. Gilbert at Haman, Korea, on Sept. 6 was in all details a jimcrow frameup.

THE FACTS, which document the jimcrow, frameup character of Lt. Gilbert's court martial trial, are reaching wider and wider circles of public opinion. This accounts for the continued growth of the campaign to free Gilbert, restore him to full rank, and abolish jimcrow in the U. S. armed forces.

In San Francisco, spokesmen of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union petitioned President Truman on his return from the Wake Island conference with Gen. MacArthur.

In Baltimore, a group of leading citizens representing professional and intellectual circles among both white and Negro populations addressed an open letter to President Truman, calling for "a full investigation of the discriminatory policies and procedures" that led to Lt. Gilbert's conviction, and "an immediate stay of execution and completely exonerate . . . and restore him to his full rank."

In Harlem, a city-wide rally under auspices of the Civil Rights Congress petitioned President Truman to free Lt. Gilbert and abolish jimcrow in the armed forces. The Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress



MRS. KAY GILBERT, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left), and Ton-dalayo.

earlier addressed an appeal to the President for intervention in Gilbert's behalf and abolition of jimcrow.

Meanwhile the case is under review of the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington. If the court martial verdict is upheld, the

case then goes to President Truman, who can set aside the entire verdict and take actions requested of him.

The question is: will President and Commander-in-Chief Truman remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, and act accordingly?

Urge Mass Protests to Save Martinsville 7

"Immediate mass protests and demonstrations of protest alone hold the possibility of saving the lives of seven Negroes condemned to execution in two groups on Nov. 17 and Nov. 20." This is the conviction of the Citizens Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven,

as stated in substance in an appeal issued from their headquarters in Richmond, Virginia, this week. The seven condemned Negroes of Martinsville, Virginia, were convicted by a lily-white jury in a lynch-atmosphere of the alleged rape of a young white woman.

The Committee stressed the urgency of mass protests and demonstrations in a scathing denunciation of the Virginia courts, which have upheld the conviction and sentence in the trial court. It charged that judges appointed by a legislature controlled by U. S.

Sen. Harry Byrd's political machine could not be relied on, and that Judge M. Ray Doubles of Husting Court in Richmond, who rejected the most recent petition of the seven men, proved this fact.

"THE PEOPLE cannot rely on judges appointed by the Byrd-controlled legislature," the Committee declared. "Judge Doubles' refusal of a new trial proves there is no justice for Negroes in Virginia."

In addition, it was pointed out

that the U. S. Supreme Court, by refusing to review the case, had abandoned the seven men to the processes of Virginia justice.

Committee spokesmen added, however, that mass protests had won a delay on the executions once, and, if sufficient, could do it again. This was a reference to the national and international protests which developed around the Willie McGee case at first, but later spread to include the Martinsville Seven and other cases.

Reports at that time said that Gov. Battle of Virginia had received protests from overseas and all sections of the United States. It was mainly because of this that the seven men's lives were saved, for they had been sentenced to die in two groups last September. Following the protests, the politicians yielded and Judge Doubles granted a stay of execution to Martin A. Martin, attorney for the men.

With the new execution dates set 27 and 30 days hence, the Committee urges all individuals and organizations to wire Gov. Battle again stay the execution of the seven and grant a new trial.

It's Free Enterprise

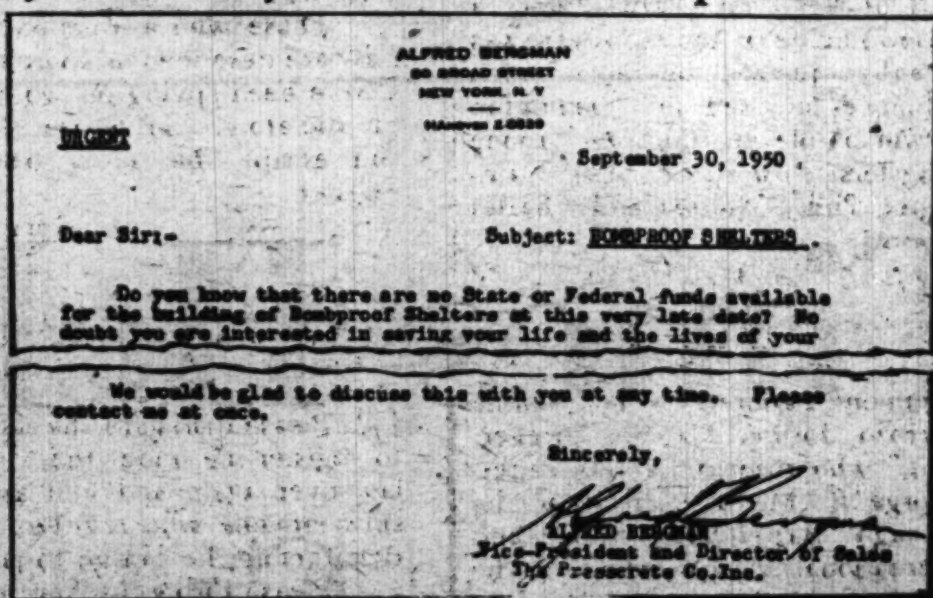
How to Make a Buck Out of A-Bomb Destruction

By Harry Raymond

A few days before Christmas, 1949, Alfred Bergman, New York business consultant, stood before the Ashtabula, Ohio, Rotary Club. He scanned the rows of prosperous but anxious faces and launched grimly into the subject of his lecture. "Stop Russia now or die!" he exhorted. The jittery business men applauded. Bergman continued the exhortation. They must "prepare for the inevitable world war III" and unpack the A-bombs, he declared.

Just how deeply this irresponsible war mongering effected the go-getters of Ashtabula's business world has not been recorded. But Bergman's motive for playing the role of a prophet of death and doom in the Ohio city and in other cities and towns throughout the land is no longer a secret. His motive is profits.

The truth leaked out when Bergman sent out from his office at 80 Broad St. a large mailing of "urgent" letters to home owners, factory owners and business men. The letters repeated the Ashtabula A-bomb scare and concluded with this "comforting" sales talk:



Portions of his letter for A-bomb shelters

"Because of my convictions, I crete Co., Inc. in New York, as vice-president and director of sales, in addition to my other work. This company is organized to build bombproof shelters for

industrial plants, railroad stations, power stations, schools and all other public and private buildings.

A bit of journalistic investigation in the lower Manhattan financial district, where Bergman has his office, revealed some interesting background of this modern capitalistic prophet. He is a typical member of that little crew of ruthless reactionaries who believe they can survive and emerge from deep bombproof shelters, laden with wealth, after they have launched their mad pet project of radio active world destruction.

Bergman is reputed to be one of the select few insiders of the A-bomb annihilation racket. He is a friend and close associate of Gen. Leslie R. Groves, former head of the Manhattan A-bomb project. Groves and Bergman were classmates together in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Bergman is an old hand at red-baiting and Soviet hating. In 1919, as a U. S. officer attached to Polish troops, he took part in unsuccessful military operations against the

young Soviet Republic. Today he proudly displays a Polish decoration he received for his part in that ill-starred campaign.

SINCE THEN he has been a constant advocate of aggressive war against the Soviet Union. He traveled in Europe, whooping it up for war. Under the pseudonym of Peter Markham in 1940, he wrote "America Next," advocating his favorite theme war with the USSR.

Engineer Weber, Bergman's partner in the new bomb shelter racket, is significantly an old hand at picking up government war contracts. Weber is reputed to have an inside track into Washington's multi-million dollar war jackpot.

Bergman believes his A-bomb scare will open up an inexhaustible mine of gold for his Presscrete Co. His plan calls for the pouring of 12 billion dollars in concrete.

Actually, Bergman is not a man who conceals his purposes. He is a prophet of doom. And profits are his aim.

Steel Trust Stalls In Wage Parleys

Hopes among steel workers that a wage raise would take effect before the Jan. 1 wage reopener deadline faded as Philip Murray and representatives of the United States Steel Corporation adjourned talks to Oct. 27 after a brief preliminary session. The steel union,

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racing against a threatened wage freeze, asked 1,400 companies in basic steel to advance wage talks to October 9. The contracts calls for opening of talks Nov. 1 with Jan. 1 the final deadline.

Murray's move for an earlier conference came as pressure and "wildcat" strikes developed in many steel plants for a raise, like in some auto plants, to take effect before the contract deadline.

U. S. Steel, the "pattern-setter" stalled until Oct. 16 then forced an adjournment until practically the schedule provided in the contract. The indications are that the steel companies will first play hard-to-get to establish their "moral" right publicly to a simultaneous price hike of \$5 to \$10 a ton.

The union is demanding a raise estimated to average 25 cents an hour. Pressure for a 25-cent hourly raise has been voiced by membership meetings of the big Indiana Harbor Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube locals.

SOME EMPLOYER-INSPIRED reports hint at a possible 15-cent raise. What Murray will finally accept will in large measure be determined by the pressure both he and the steel companies feel in the locals.

The workers, meanwhile, continue to lose in purchasing power. The Department of Labor consumer index slumped to 173 compared to 172.5 the previous month or a total of about five percent since the Korea fighting began. On the basis of a 15 percent hourly raise, the 500,000 workers of basic steel lose about \$15,000,000 weekly—\$6 each—in their pay envelopes.

The chances that Murray would hold out for something higher than 15 were also set back by Walter Reuther's machine men in the Kenosha and Milwaukee locals of Nash-Kelvinator. After the workers rejected a contract providing an eight-cent raise now, 4 cents more next June, the officials came back with two more cents now and told the workers a strike is the only alternative to acceptance. They forced an OK over strong opposition.

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AFL Hotel Local Fights Suspension of Officers

Members of Hotel Club Employees, Local 8, their union arbitrarily taken over by an appointed trustee of the international union, awaited a court decision on a show cause order obtained by their 13 suspended officials.

A rank and file delegation of three, meanwhile, named in mass meetings attended by 1,500 members went to Cincinnati where the headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International is located, to protest the arbitrary order depriving their local of 30,000 members of its autonomy, and to demand restoration of the autonomy.

Indignation ran high among the employees in the city's big hotels as the realization dawned upon many of them that the long-laid plans of the reactionary clique in the international office to seize the rank and file — run union were carried out.

Determined to prevent Bert H. Ross, trustee and dictator over local, from turning it into a company union, Martin Cody, suspended former president and general organizer and four suspended vice-

presidents, all heads of the union's largest departments, called an emergency conference at the Casa Galicia Friday. All shops under contract were called upon to send delegates to back a program for wage increases, return of the union to the members, and implementation of the anti-discrimination clause in the contract.

The show cause order signed by Justice Julius Miller of the Supreme Court of New York, named as defendants International President Hugo Ernst, Ross, Miguel Carriga, vice-president of the International; Jay Rubin, president of the Hotel Trades Council, and Gertrude Lane, secretary-treasurer of the local. Rubin and Lane, once associated with the progressives, but are now cooperating fully with the reactionary clique.

The suspended officers ask for a writ to stop International from taking over the local and interfering with its autonomy.

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Hearing Challenges J. C. Gestapo Act

By John Norman

JERSEY CITY.—Mayor John V. Kenny pushed his "little police-state" registration ordinance through the city commission on schedule today. But before the five commissioners lined up for their "ya" votes at the end of a stormy hearing, a stream of opposition spokesmen had made it clear that the people of this city want no part of McCarran-type thought control legislation.

The bill, due to take effect Oct. 27, calls for police registration of anybody living in or passing through Jersey City who is con-

sidered to be a "Communist" or member of a "Communist-front" organization. Refusal to register calls for penalty of 90 days in jail and \$200 fine for each day of refusal. There was frequent heckling by the Commissioner and at-

tempt to intimidate opposition spokesmen. Kenny himself swung between dour silence and red-faced rage as:

- Charles Nusser, World War II veteran and secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, flatly informed the Commissioners not a single Communist would register under the ordinance.

- Herbert M. Levy, staff counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, announced the ACLU will be "glad to aid any test to challenge the ordinance."

- Lewis Moroze, Pacific combat veteran and state executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, cited a battery of court decisions—as well as the statement of President Truman—to prove the bill's unconstitutionality.

- And a gathering of plain and prominent Jersey Citys—all supporters of Mayor Kenny's "Freedom Ticket" that unseated Frank Hague last year—took time off from the business and their household work to express their opposition to Kenny's revival of Hagueism.

Lined up to present a show of support for the gag law were a knot of "veteran leaders," complete with overseas caps and paunches who turned out on inquiry to be:

- A Hudson County court officer.
- A Jersey City cop.
- A retired Jersey City cop.
- An executive of a building supply company with city contracts.

- A New York City real estate corporation head who lives in swank Point Pleasant Beach, N. J., 16 miles from Jersey City.

In spite of ranting speeches by Kenny denying the ordinance's anti-Negro, anti-Semitic overtones, the hearing substantiated the opposition's charges. David White, World War II combat veteran and well-known Jersey City Negro leader, was not even allowed to speak. White, Communist nominee for freeholder, is the only Negro candidate to appear on the ballot in Hudson County Nov. 7.

As H. M. Levy, the Civil Liberties Union representative finished his remarks, a burly cop asked in a hoarse whisper, "What is his name?" and leered in an anti-Semitic gesture with both arms.

KENNY FINDS THE PEOPLE JUST DIDN'T SCARE OFF

JERSEY CITY.—It was pretty clear to Mayor John Kenny that the independent citizens at the City Commission hearing were there to oppose his "little gestapo" ordinance. So he got City Clerk James Tumulty to try to scare the independents by forcing all opponents of the measure to line up in a bunch, with the Communist spokesman required to speak first.

NOBODY SCARED OFF. Mrs. Jeanne Farrington, attractive, black-haired housewife, at first drew nods of recognition from Mayor Kenny and Commissioner Murray, for whom she campaigned actively in last year's historic anti-Hague election. But as she expressed her shock at the Nazi-like gag measure, Murray heckled: "Are you a Communist?"

Mrs. Farrington's voice broke as

she said: "No, I'm not. I don't belong to any political party. I vote for the man I think best. I voted for you. And I didn't think it could happen here."

ELIAS JACOBWITZ, prominent insurance man and pioneer in the movement that unseated Hague, made Murray squirm when he pointed out that, as Murray's next-door neighbor for 20 years, he had "seen the sun come up every morning and it always came up for me, for Mr. Murray and for the Communists, too—and it always will."

"It is shameful," Jacobwitz said, "that there isn't a single City Commissioner here who can stand up and be counted for the U. S. Constitution—that defense of the Constitution has to be left to the Communists and people who are called Communists."

Senate Crime Probe Sifts NJ Cop Gratt

TRENTON.—The ugly thin line between police officers and the criminal underworld went glimmering in public again last week as the Kefauver Senate Crime Committee held a "whistle stop" hearing in New Jersey's capital city.

Untouched by Sen. Kefauver's investigators was the shocking frameup of the Trenton Six—and the refusal of Trenton police to uncover the criminals who committed the 1948 murder for which the six innocent Negroes were railroaded. But the two-day New Jersey hearing had its small-fry moments.

One was when a \$4,500-a-year tank-town police chief—Frank Borrell of Cliffside Park—blandly told the senator he has \$60,000 in the bank and an actual income of \$25,000 a year. Another Bergen County cop, County Detective Chief Michael Orecchio of Fairview, admitted his real take is about twice his official \$4,700 income.

For fear of offending respectable

citizens who are partial to Free Enterprise, Sen. Kefauver hastened to observe: "Of course, wealth is not in itself derogatory."

From Bergen County Prosecutor Winne, close colleague of Gov. Driscoll who has been hollering his head off that there's no racketeering in Bergen: no comment, in spades.

MRS. VAN ORDEN ASKS: WHO CONTROLS CONTROLS

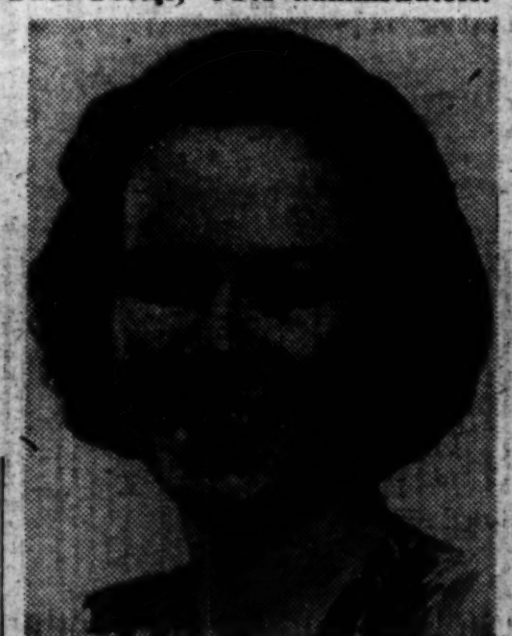
NEWARK.—Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Progressive Party candidate for Congress in the 12th District, asked an embarrassing question in her weekly radio broadcast over Station WNJR Monday night at 8:45.

"Who controls the controls? Mrs. Van Orden queried.

"The very people who fought the government's price stabilization program under Roosevelt are in the saddle themselves now," Mrs. Van Orden pointed out. "What kind of price control can be expected under the corporation tools who run the government's key departments today?"

Mrs. Van Orden, founding president of the national League of

Women Shoppers, was appointed a member of Pres. Roosevelt's Consumers' Advisory Board during World War II. She won national citations for distinguished service in OPA from Chester Bowles and Paul Porter, OPA administrators.



KATHERINE VAN ORDEN

SEND ALL news and subscriptions to the New Jersey Worker, 38 Park Place, Newark, N.J. Phone Mitchell 3-1277. Editor, John F. Norman.

Radio Reception To Hear Elwood Dean

NEWARK.—Elwood Dean, Communist candidate for Essex County Clerk, talks over WNJR Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 8:30 p.m. on "Peace, Progress and the People." Dean, a World War II veteran and long-standing Negro people's leader, will be honored at a reception at a reception Friday evening, Oct. 27, at Prince Hall, 188 Belmont Ave. The 50 cents admission includes entertainment and refreshments.

What They Say of Kenny's Gag Law

● Civil Liberties Union

HERBERT MONTE LEVY, staff counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union:

"The proposed ordinance for registration of members of Communist organizations is, in our opinion, both unwise and unconstitutional, as well as presenting a real threat to our security."

"The American Civil Liberties Union will be glad to aid in any court test to challenge this ordinance."

● Communist Party

CHARLES NUSSE, secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party:

"I did not come to this City Commission meeting to plead against the registration of Communists. I am here to defend the Constitution and the Bill of Rights for all the people of Jersey City. . . . Have workers striking for higher wages never been called 'Reds'? Have Negroes fighting jimcrow discrimination never been called 'Communists'? Have people who advocate low-cost housing and health insurance never been accused of 'following the Moscow line'? Have men and women who think there must be a peaceful solution to the present crisis, instead of atomic war, never been called 'agents of Stalin'? Of course they have. And that is why we Communists oppose this ordinance—not because it is against the people. . . ."

"We Communists will not register if this ordinance is passed. We will register to vote, but we will never register to destroy the people's civil liberties, as this bill would do. We will fight it in court and out of court among the people. We will fight it as Jefferson fought the Alien and Sedition Laws, and as the Abolitionists fought the Dred Scott decision. We are confident that thousands more will join us in this fight. We are confident that we will not fight alone."

● Citizens' Alliance

THE CITIZENS ALLIANCE is an organization of prominent Jersey City residents who led the broad movement that unseated Frank Hague. It endorsed Mayor John Kenny's "Freedom Ticket" in last year's election. Said Murray Reima Greiman, Citizens Alliance chairman, of Kenny's registration ordinance:

"Twelve years ago, under the guise of a similar defense against Russia on the part of Mayor Hague, almost every labor union in Hudson was broken; freedom of speech was denied to critics of Mayor Hague; ministers and others were beaten; forcible deportations out of the city were perpetrated by the police and a climax of national disgrace was visited upon Jersey City. . . ."

"Jersey City learned as the hysteria diminished that the so-called Reds were not Red at all. . . . If our city fathers are unaware of the public reaction to this ordinance, then let them search at the public hearing for endorsements from the mass organizations which elected them to office: the CIO, AFL and NAACP. All important labor and minority groups which nationally have gone on record against the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon Bill are in spirit, by the sentiment of their local chapters, against the proposed anti-Red ordinance."

● Civil Rights Congress

LEWIS MOROZE, executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress:

"The task of proving the unconstitutionality of Mayor Kenny's proposal has been made simple, for two reasons: (1) The legal department of Jersey City did not rely on its own originality, but rather copied almost verbatim the Los Angeles County ordinance with slight changes in the numbering of the paragraphs; and

"(2) This very Los Angeles law has ALREADY been declared unconstitutional. . . ."

"The people of Jersey City have fought long and hard to guarantee that the U. S. Constitution is recognized in Jersey City. The people of the State of New Jersey fought hard to undo the vicious Tumulty-Mehorter laws which were passed unanimously by an arrogant legislature. The people of Jersey City will not sit idly by while a noose is being prepared for them in their own city."

● President Truman

IN HIS VETO of the McCarran Act, on which the Jersey City ordinance is based, President Truman said:

It "would give government officials vast powers to harass all of our citizens in the exercise of their right of free speech. . . . It would 'make a mockery of our Bill of Rights and of our claim to stand for freedom in the world. . . . It 'can be the greatest danger to freedom of speech, press and assembly since the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798."

● Jersey Observer

IN AN EDITORIAL condemning the Kenny gag law the Jersey Observer, conservative Hudson County daily newspaper, declared:

"It would be a grave thing if the right to damn were vested in every village and hamlet governing body. We have all seen the fruits of ignorance, of prejudice and bad judgment. Just suppose that a Town Council used such a law to advance its own ends, and could label its opposition 'Communist' and so bring it under restrictive laws. . . ."

Group to Demand War Dep't Free Gilbert

See Pages 2 and 8

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



SCANDALS DISGUST VOTERS;
LEADERS PREDICT ALP GAINS
IN NOVEMBER BALLOTING

— See Back Page —

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26

October 15, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

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Tom's Man Carter

By Abner Berry

NO OTHER CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC OFFICE has ever attempted to do in Harlem what Dewey's Negro standard bearer is attempting. For Elmer A. Carter is trying to sell Harlemites the Truman-Dulles war against Asia's colored peoples as "measures vital to the defense of our country." Not even Henry J. Luce's City Councilman, Earl Brown, bit off that much in his campaign last year. The councilman stuck to nice, safe community issues.

CARTER ATTACKED REP. ADAM C. POWELL as a "Communist" for having opposed Truman's war measures at one time in Congress. When Powell retreated to a defense of "Christian pacifism," Carter followed up with making a pacifist vote "identical" with a Communist vote.

Carter is proving that he will push his masters' war if every peace prayer has to be labelled "Communist" and every supplicant for peace forced to sign a loyalty oath. This just about summarizes Elmer Carter's congressional campaign to date.

HE OFFERS THE FOMENTERS OF WHITE SUPREMACY wars the blood of Negro youth and exposes Harlem and America to the horrors of atomic war. For this disservice he would have Harlem thank him with their votes.

Carter has announced against jimcrow—in Washington. He has claimed credit—along with his boss, Dewey—for having done away with employment discrimination in New York. Every worker in Harlem can refute this lie. But more—

The boys he is drumming up to fly bombs to Korea are not allowed to fly passengers in and out of New York. The boys who can truck ammunition to Seoul cannot take tickets on trains going and coming from New York. The boys who can die carrying quartermaster rations to the front cannot deliver milk in New York front doors. Where, then is his shining Republican record?

THERE IS SOMETHING FISHY—AND SINISTER—about the campaign talk of brother Carter. It sounds like his speeches are framed, if not written, by dollar patriots who are coining millions out of the peoples' blood. And it is too bad that Rep. Powell puts up the weakest possible defense—capitulation, bit by bit.

FOR THE VOTERS THERE IS ONLY one way in this election to protect the interests of Harlem and the nation: Get the vote out for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his running mates on the American Labor Party line. The DuBois slate has the program for peace, against jimcrow and corruption with which the two old parties are riddled. (Vote row "C").

URGE PROTESTS TO SAVE LIVES OF SEVEN MEN FRAMED IN VA.

*Martinsville Negroes
Scheduled for 'Chair'
In Four Weeks*



John Clabon Taylor



Joe Henry Hampton



Francis D. Grayson



Booker T. Millner



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Howard Lee Hairston



Frank Hairston, Jr.

BULLETIN

Station WMCA last Thursday censored portions of a speech by

Horace Marshall, Harlem Communist leader, dealing with the case of Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert, sentenced to die by a jimcrow court

martial in Korea. Marshall spoke over the local station on the Communist Party's election campaign program in support of the candi-

dacy of Frances Smith, candidate for the State Assembly in the 11th A. D. The station objected to Mar-

shall's linking the case of Gilbert to the war against colonial peoples and refused to allow him to mention the case in connection with the famous Dreyfus case in France.

The Negro Lieut. in Korea-- And Capt. Harry S. Truman

By John Pittman

Appeals to free a young Negro combat officer sentenced to death in Korea for allegedly refusing to obey his superior officer are going to a man who once ignored orders of a superior officer. But this man was not disciplined. He was honored, and today he is President of the United States. The question is: when the present Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States reviews the case of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment, will he remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, 34, of Independence, Mo., of the 129th Field Artillery, 35th Division, A.E.F.?

There are, of course, important differences which President Truman might bear in mind. His biographer, Cyril Clemens, a relative of Mark Twain, tells us (*The Man From Missouri*, International Mark Twain Society, Webster Groves, Missouri, 1945, page 37) that Capt. Truman not only refused to obey a command, but countermanded the order of his superior officer.

This was in France during World War I, when the present Commander-in-Chief was in charge of a battery. Writes Clemens:

"He once countermanded the order of a colonel who wanted the weary battery, under full pack, and stumbling along in the dark, to advance at double time."

Lt. Gilbert, in letters to his pregnant and distraught wife, writes that he never refused to fight, but that he felt ill and asked to be relieved. He also writes that he received contradictory orders.

Capt. Truman, continues Clemens, "saved his men and got them there in plenty of time besides." But nothing seems to have happened to young Capt. Truman, who was honorably mustered out of the Army with the rank of Major.

On the other hand, the 30-year-old Negro officer was singled out, arrested, court martialed on the spot during battle, and confined in a stockade in Japan to await his execution.

Thus, the first difference in the cases of Lt. Gilbert and Capt. Truman is that whereas Lt. Gilbert flatly denies the charge that he refused to obey an order to move forward, Capt. Truman has never denied that he not only refused to obey such an order, but in fact countermanded the order.

PRESIDENT AND COM-

MANDER-IN-CHIEF Truman might also bear in mind another difference—the chief and decisive difference: Capt. Truman was a white officer of a lily-white artillery regiment commanded by white officers, but Lt. Gilbert is a Negro officer in an all-Negro infantry regiment commanded by white officers. This difference explains why what happened to Lt. Gilbert could never have happened to Capt. Truman, or any other white officer in the U. S. Army, namely:

• The 24th Infantry Regiment, the all-Negro outfit in the 25th Infantry Division, was held in the line of battle without rest, but white units of the 25th Infantry Division were pulled back into reserve from time to time.

• Lt. Gilbert, wearing a silver plate in his skull as a result of wounds received in World War II, repeatedly asked to be relieved on grounds of illness, but was refused relief.

FURTHERMORE, the court martial trial of the Negro, Lt. Gilbert, could never have happened to the white man, Capt. Truman or any other white officer in the United States Army. As revealed by Lt. Gilbert's letters, by reports of Negro war correspondents, and by the trial record itself (as studied in Washington and excerpted by N. Y. Daily Compass Reporter

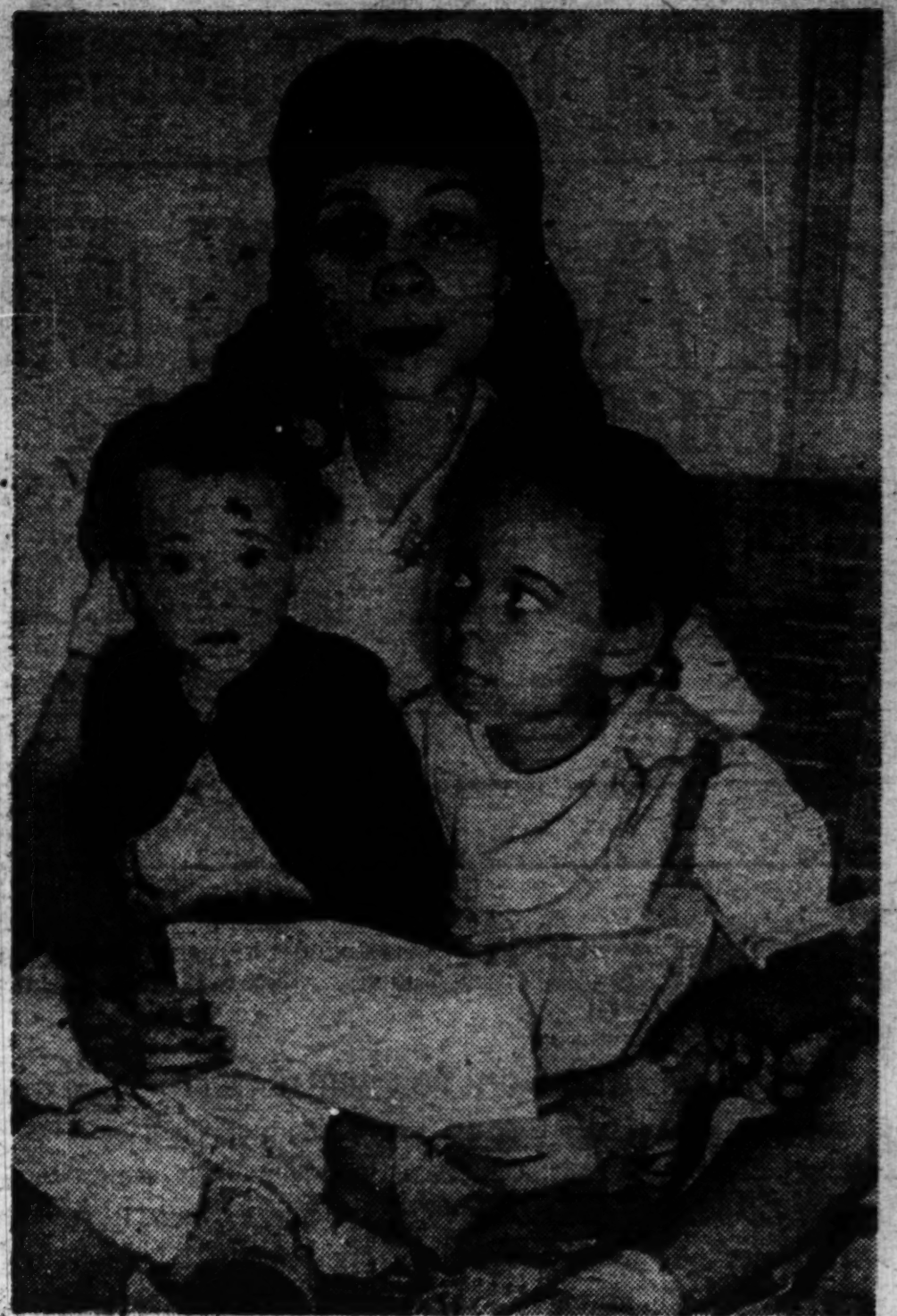
Richard Carter) this court martial of Lt. Gilbert at Haman, Korea, on Sept. 6 was in all details a jimcrow frameup.

THE FACTS, which document the jimcrow, frameup character of Lt. Gilbert's court martial trial, are reaching wider and wider circles of public opinion. This accounts for the continued growth of the campaign to free Gilbert, restore him to full rank, and abolish jimcrow in the U. S. armed forces.

In San Francisco, spokesmen of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union petitioned President Truman on his return from the Wake Island conference with Gen. MacArthur.

In Baltimore, a group of leading citizens representing professional and intellectual circles among both white and Negro populations addressed an open letter to President Truman, calling for "a full investigation of the discriminatory policies and procedures" that led to Lt. Gilbert's conviction, and "an immediate stay of execution and completely exonerate . . . and restore him to his full rank."

In Harlem, a city-wide rally under auspices of the Civil Rights Congress petitioned President Truman to free Lt. Gilbert and abolish jimcrow in the armed forces. The Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress



MRS. KAY GILBERT, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left), and Tony (right).

earlier addressed an appeal to the President for intervention in Gilbert's behalf and abolition of jimcrow.

Meanwhile the case is under review of the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington. If the court martial verdict is upheld, the

case then goes to President Truman, who can set aside the entire verdict and take actions requested of him.

The question is: will President and Commander-in-Chief Truman remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, and act accordingly?

Urge Mass Protests to Save Martinsville 7

"Immediate mass protests and demonstrations of protest alone hold the possibility of saving the lives of seven Negroes condemned to execution in two groups on Nov. 17 and Nov. 20." This is the conviction of the Citizens Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven,

as stated in substance in an appeal issued from their headquarters in Richmond, Virginia, this week. The seven condemned Negroes of Martinsville, Virginia, were convicted by a lily-white jury in a lynch atmosphere of the alleged rape of a young white woman.

The Committee stressed the urgency of mass protests and demonstrations in a scathing denunciation of the Virginia courts, which have upheld the conviction and sentence in the trial court. It charged that judges appointed by a legislature controlled by U. S.

Sen. Harry Byrd's political machine could not be relied on, and that Judge M. Ray Doubles of Husting Court in Richmond, who rejected the most recent petition of the seven men, proved this fact.

"THE PEOPLE cannot rely on judges appointed by the Byrd-controlled legislature," the Committee declared. "Judge Doubles' refusal of a new trial proves there is no justice for Negroes in Virginia."

In addition, it was pointed out

that the U. S. Supreme Court, by refusing to review the case, had abandoned the seven men to the processes of Virginia justice.

Committee spokesmen added, however, that mass protests had won a delay on the executions once, and, if sufficient, could do it again. This was a reference to the national and international protests which developed around the Willie McGee case at first, but later spread to include the Martinsville Seven and other cases.

Reports at that time said that Gov. Battle of Virginia had received protests from overseas and all sections of the United States. It was mainly because of this that the seven men's lives were saved, for they had been sentenced to die in two groups last September. Following the protests, the politicians yielded and Judge Doubles granted a stay of execution to Martin A. Martin, attorney for the men.

With the new execution dates set 27 and 30 days hence, the Committee urges all individuals and organizations to wire Gov. Battle to again stay the execution of the seven and grant a new trial.

It's Free Enterprise

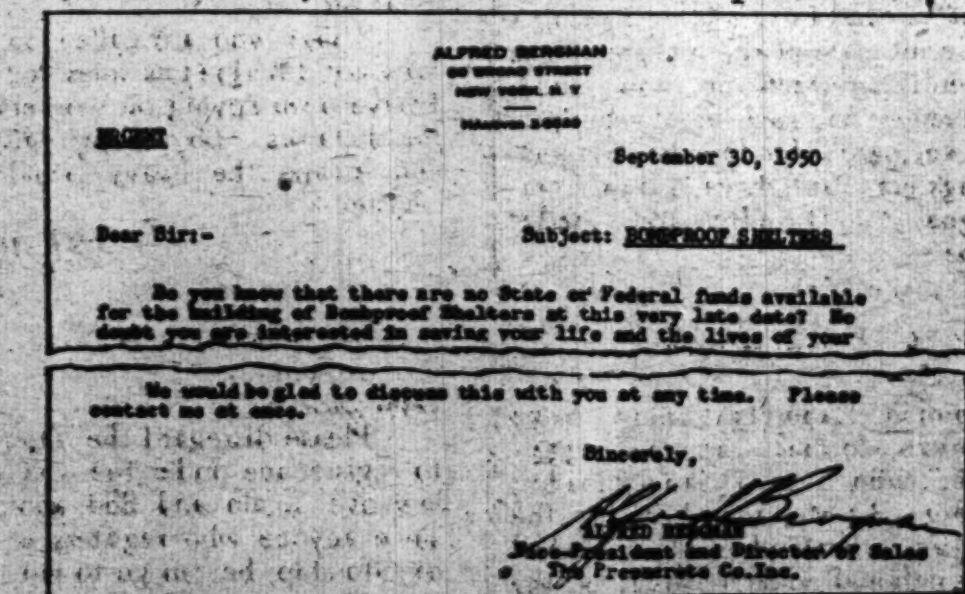
How to Make a Buck Out of A-Bomb Destruction

By Harry Raymond

A few days before Christmas, 1949, Alfred Bergman, New York business consultant, stood before the Ashtabula, Ohio, Rotary Club. He scanned the rows of prosperous but anxious faces and launched grimly into the subject of his lecture. "Stop Russia now or die!" he exhorted. The jittery business men applauded. Bergman continued the exhortation. They must "prepare for the inevitable world war III" and unpack the A-bombs, he declared.

Just how deeply this irresponsible war mongering effected the go-getters of Ashtabula's business world has not been recorded. But Bergman's motive for playing the role of a prophet of death and doom in the Ohio city and in other cities and towns throughout the land is no longer a secret. His motive is profits.

The truth leaked out when Bergman sent out from his office at 80 Broad St. a large mailing of "urgent" letters to home owners, factory owners and business men. The letters repeated the Ashtabula A-bomb scare and concluded with this "comforting" sales talk:



Portions of his letter for A-bomb shelters.

"Because of my convictions, I have joined Mr. Carl Weber, one of the outstanding reinforced concrete engineers and contractors in the world, the president of Presscrete Co., Inc. in New York, as vice-president and director of sales, in addition to my other work. This company is organized to build bombproof shelters for

industrial plants, railroad stations, power stations, schools and all other public and private buildings.

A bit of journalistic investigation in the lower Manhattan financial district, where Bergman has his office, revealed some interesting background of this modern capitalistic prophet. He is a typical member of that little crew of ruthless reactionaries who believe they can survive and emerge from deep bombproof shelters, laden with wealth, after they have launched their mad pet project of radio active world destruction.

Bergman is reputed to be one of the select few insiders of the A-bomb annihilation racket. He is a friend and close associate of Gen. Leslie R. Groves, former head of the Manhattan A-bomb project. Groves and Bergman were classmates together in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Bergman is an old hand at red-baiting and Soviet hating. In 1919, as a U. S. officer attached to Polish troops, he took part in unsuccessful military operations against the

young Soviet Republic. Today he proudly displays a Polish decoration he received for his part in that ill-starred campaign.

SINCE THEN he has been a constant advocate of aggressive war against the Soviet Union. He traveled in Europe, whooping it up for war. Under the pseudonym of Peter Markham in 1940, he wrote "America Next," advocating his favorite theme war with the USSR.

Engineer Weber, Bergman's partner in the new bomb shelter racket, is significantly an old hand at picking up government war contracts. Weber is reputed to have an inside track into Washington's multi-million dollar war jackpot.

Bergman believes his A-bomb scare will open up an inexhaustible mine of gold for his Presscrete Co. His plan calls for the pouring of 12 billion dollars in concrete.

Actually, Bergman is not a man who conceals his purposes. He is a prophet of doom. And profits are his aim.

Steel Trust Stalls In Wage Parleys

Hopes among steel workers that a wage raise would take effect before the Jan. 1 wage reopener deadline faded as Philip Murray and representatives of the United States Steel Corporation adjourned talks to Oct. 27 after a brief preliminary session. The steel union,

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freezing against a threatened wage freeze, asked 1,400 companies in basic steel to advance wage talks to October 9. The contracts calls for opening of talks Nov. 1 with Jan. 1 the final deadline.

Murray's move for an earlier conference came as pressure and "wildcat" strikes developed in many steel plants for a raise, like in some auto plants, to take effect before the contract deadline.

U. S. Steel, the "pattern-setter" stalled until Oct. 16 then forced an adjournment until practically the schedule provided in the contract. The indications are that the steel companies will first play hard-to-get to establish their "moral" right publicly to a simultaneous price hike of \$5 to \$10 a ton.

The union is demanding a raise estimated to average 25 cents an hour. Pressure for a 25-cent hourly raise has been voiced by membership meetings of the big Indiana Harbor Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube locals.

SOME EMPLOYER-INSPIRED reports hint at a possible 15-cent raise. What Murray will finally accept will in large measure be determined by the pressure both he and the steel companies feel in the locals.

The workers, meanwhile, continue to lose in purchasing power. The Department of Labor consumer index flumped to 173 compared to 172.5 the previous month or a total of about five percent since the Korea fighting began. On the basis of a 15 percent hourly raise, the 500,000 workers of basic steel lose about \$15,000,000 weekly—\$6 each—in their pay envelopes.

The chances that Murray would hold out for something higher than 15 were also set back by Walter Reuther's machine men in the Kenosha and Milwaukee locals of Nash-Kelvinator. After the workers rejected a contract providing an eight-cent raise now, 4 cents more next June, the officials came back with two more cents now and told the workers a strike is the only alternative to acceptance. They forced an OK over strong opposition.

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AFL Hotel Local Fights Suspension of Officers

Members of Hotel Club Employees, Local 6, their union arbitrarily taken over by an appointed trustee of the international union, awaited a court decision on a show cause order obtained by their 13 suspended officers.

A rank and file delegation of three, meanwhile, named in mass meetings attended by 1,500 members went to Cincinnati where the headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International is located, to protest the arbitrary order depriving their local of 30,000 members of its autonomy, and to demand restoration of the autonomy.

Indignation ran high among the employees in the city's big hotels as the realization dawned upon many of them that the long-laid plans of the reactionary clique in the international office to seize the rank and file — run union were carried out.

Determined to prevent Bert H. Ross, trustee and dictator over local, from turning it into a company union, Martin Cody, suspended former president and general organizer and four suspended vice-

presidents, all heads of the union's largest departments, called an emergency conference at the Casa Galicia Friday. All shops under contract were called upon to send delegates to back a program for wage increases, return of the union to the members, and implementation of the anti-discrimination clause in the contract.

The show cause order signed by Justice Julius Miller of the Supreme Court of New York, named as defendants International President Hugo Ernst, Ross, Miguel Carriga, vice-president of the International; Jay Rubin, president of the Hotel Trades Council, and Gertrude Lane, secretary-treasurer of the local. Rubin and Lane, once associated with the progressives, but are now cooperating fully with the reactionary clique.

The suspended officers ask for a writ to stop International from taking over the local and interfering with its autonomy.

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and family upon the death of his father.

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DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1.
For Monday's issue: Friday at 3 p.m.
For the (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 11 a.m.

Group to Demand War Dep't Free Gilbert

Climaxing a series of actions to save the life of Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert, including a delegation to the United Nations, a group of civic and labor leaders from Harlem and elsewhere will take their protests to the Capitol on Monday. Lieut. Gilbert, who was sentenced to death in Korea on Sept. 6 by an all-white court martial, has denied the charges on which he was tried, and friends have charged that he was framed as a victim of Army jimcrow. His case is now under investigation by Army officials, following nationwide protests, but the death sentence has not been revoked.

The delegation to Washington on Monday will be led by Russell Meeks, Harlem leader of the Civil Rights Congress and Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council. Both the Civil Rights Congress and the trade union council have called upon all groups to join with the delegation. Spokesman for the CRC pointed out the fact that the Army Judge Advocate General will review the Gilbert case on Tuesday, making it more than timely to make representations to the War Department before the review.

The group will demand on Monday that the Army commute the death sentence and enforce the Presidential Order ending all jimcrow in the armed forces. Those wishing to join the delegation can meet Monday morning, 6 a.m. at the Pennsylvania Information Circle. Round trip fare to Washington is \$17.30. Further information can be obtained from the Civil Rights Congress, Oregon 8-1657.

OVER LAST WEEKEND speakers presented the facts in the case to a number of churches, including Salem M. E. and to civic and fraternal groups throughout the city.

The Labor Youth League, one of the organizations most active in the Gilbert case, has issued 50,000 leaflets and has scheduled the distribution of 70,000 more this week. Some 50,000 buttons with the legend "Save Lieut. Gilbert—End Jimcrow in the Army" will also be distributed by the youth group.

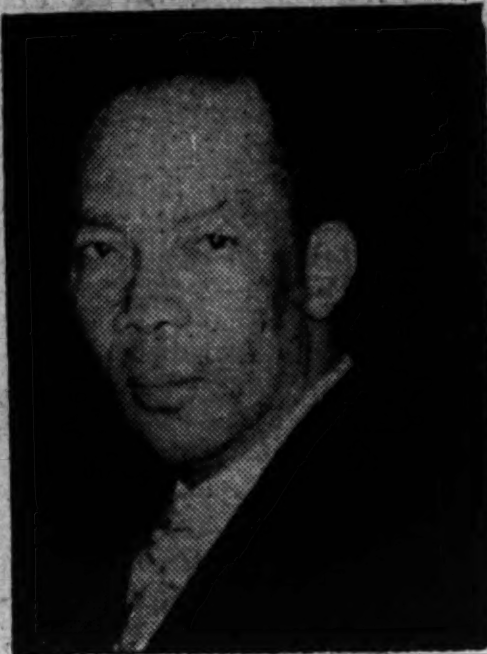
As a result of the leaflet distribution a group of young trade union members have organized a "Save Gilbert" committee on a city-wide basis and will distribute a pamphlet to be written by a trade union editor.

Activity in support of Gilbert has also been reported in the city's colleges. A group of students have visited UN demanding that that body take full responsibilities for the Gilbert case instead of the American officers trained in the ways of jimcrow as practiced in the U. S. Army.

CRC 'Simple' Party

The Harlem Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress has booked the Wednesday, Oct. 25 showing of "Just a Little Simple" in the Club Barone, 132 St. and Lenox Ave.

Russell Meeks, Harlem CRC director, invites all friends of the civil rights group to enjoy an evening of better-than-Broadway theatre and aid the cause of preserving the Bill of Rights.



FERDINAND SMITH

Attention Mommies!

Mothers of pre-school and school-age children will have an opportunity to outfit their youngsters at whatever prices they are able to pay this Saturday, the 11th A. D. Club of the ALP announced this week.

The occasion is a rummage sale to be held in the club room, 2132 Seventh Ave. beginning at 10 a.m. A wide range of clothing, from underwear to snow suits, has been donated by friends of Frances Smith, Assemblyman candidate. The sponsors advise those who wish the best selections to come early. There will be no price tags on the clothing, the only charge being what is offered.

Harlem Labor Meets On Job Discrimination

The widespread exclusion of Negroes from industry in New York State is the focus of a Harlem Trade Union Council conference this Saturday from 1 to 6 p.m. at 1-3 W. 125 St.

Howard Fast Play

'The Hammer' Closes Sunday Nite, Oct. 22

New Playwrights, Inc., announces the closing of Howard Fast's "The Hammer" this Sunday night, Oct. 22 after a successful run of seven weeks at the Czech Workers House, 347 E. 72 St. The play which was directed by Al Saxe features James Leland as a mutilated war vet and Earl Jones, Negro actor as a Jewish labor organizer.

For reservations for the last three performances—tonight (Saturday), and Sunday matinee and night call RHineland 4-9273 after 3 p.m.

The conference will detail plans to carry into action the program of the National Trade Union Conference held in Chicago last Spring. It seeks to place the drive for job opportunities and against discrimination into a New York distinguished for its lily-white air transportation, railroads and war plants.

The one-day session will press for inclusion of the model anti-discrimination clause in all labor contracts. Preparations for legislative pressure to compel passage of FEPC and a national delegation to Washington in January, 1951, will also be discussed.

Negro workers in this State are limited to skycaps and porters in air and rail transport and totally excluded from a large segment of industry. The conference is an attempt to realize some of the claims which city and state officials alike make to "leadership in enlightenment."

10 Harlem Mothers Tell School Trial Of Teachers Long Service

Ten Negroes mothers appearing Monday as defense witnesses at the Board of Education trial of Alice Citron, suspended Harlem school teacher, glowingly described her as one who gave unparalleled service to the community and the pupils of P.S. 184 where she taught for 11 years.

Miss Citron, second of a group of eight Jewish teachers to be tried for refusing to disclose their political opinions, went before trial examiner Theodore Kiendl in a one-day session which ended with Kiendl reserving his decision.

The dramatic testimony of the Harlem mothers buttressed defense contentions that the trial was motivated by the anti-Negro and anti-Semitic bias of the Board of Education. Even Superintendent of Schools Jansen, the sole prosecution witness, admitted under cross examination by Defense Attorney Thomas Russel Jones that Miss Citron's classroom record was exemplary.

Abraham D. Gold principal of P.S. 184 for seven years, said, "I rate her as an excellent teacher" and that her activity had "brought

the community to the school."

Kiendl cut off the defense after the 10th witness even as more Harlem mothers waited to testify in the trial room at 110 Livingston St.

The accused teacher whose "crime" is defense of her constitutional right NOT to answer whether she is or is not a Communist was praised for her integrity, her devotion to the children and the neighborhood and her understanding. One witness after another urged retention of Miss

Citron as "so much needed in the neighborhood."

The witnesses were Mrs. Edith Joell, 121 W. 116 St.; Mrs. Ida Jackson, 64 W. 116 St.; Mrs. Imogen Ellis, 101 W. 115 St.; Mrs. Pearl Messia, 14 W. 117 St., president of the P.S. 184 Parent-Teachers Association for four years; Mrs. Rose Gallant, 120 W. 116 St.; Mrs. Helen Foy, 64 W. 119 St.; Mrs. Mildred Mathews, 54 W. 118 St.; Mrs. Grace White; Mrs. Hettie Johnson, 1788 Lenox Ave., and Mrs. Agnes Doe, 50 E. 117 St., chairman of the Harlem Council for Education.



ALP LEADERS SEE VICTORY DESPITE LOWER REGISTRATION

WITH 152,946 voters registered in the five principal Harlem A.D.'s 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th—the leaders of the American Labor Party girded to win a record vote.

REGISTRATION figures revealed that this year's totals fell 5,459 behind those of 1949. Roughly one-half of this drop was in the solid Negro 11th where last year the ALP polled 40 percent of a higher vote. ALP canvassers' reports disputed contentions of old party leaders that the drop in registration represented a lag in the progressive vote.

"It was not ALP weakening that caused the drop in 11th A.D. registration," Frances Smith, ALP Assembly candidate declared, "the 2,500 decrease was due mainly to the disgust which the voters have for Democratic and Republican corruption everybody's talking and reading about."

ALP CANVASSERS, she said, had done a "good job in convincing many of the voters that they could do something about the graft and crime with an independent vote."

From her own experience with

the voters during the registration period, Miss Smith said that it is possible for the ALP to hold its own in the district and pile up a huge vote for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, ALP Senatorial candidate.

By holding its own in the 11th, the ALP can elect Miss Smith on Nov. 7. The candidate, herself, felt that much depends on how well the party is able to convince those voters who registered that their vote can really count for peace, as well as good government, on election day.

MEANTIME, the American La-

bor Party candidates carried their program of peace and democracy to the electorate. Dr. DuBois initiated a radio and television program in which he challenged his Democratic and Republican opponents to meet the issues of the time with democracy and peace instead of arms and military might.

The fact that in New York County one-sixth of the 665,473 voters are Negroes was seen as increasing the possibility of a record vote for the first Negro candidate from New York to the United States Senate.

EYES ON Africa

IN ASSAILING THE MALAN GOVERNMENT'S Suppression of Communism Bill and exposing the real aims of fascist dictatorship behind it, Mr. Sam Kahn revealed the pattern of lies upon which anti-Communist hysteria thrives in all countries, and the means by which the people's liberties are taken away—in the United States just as in South Africa—under the guise of combating Communism.

The verbatim text of Mr. Kahn's masterful speech in the South African Parliament on June 15, together with his hecklers' interruptions, gives an unparalleled picture of the nature of the white supremacy government in South Africa. Excerpts from this text follow:

"MR. SPEAKER, YOU WILL RECALL that the Minister of Justice, exercising as he will do under this Bill an existing power under the Riotous Assemblies Act, banned a pamphlet issued by the Communist Party known as the "Malanazi Menace" . . . it referred to their racial attacks upon the non-European people, their oppressive policy of separation, and it stigmatized the Prime Minister and the members of this government as being Hitlerite.

"The Minister brought his powers under the Riotous Assemblies Act into effect and he declared that the document was an unlawful incitement of the non-Europeans against the Europeans.

"BUT THE MINISTER'S DECISION to ban a document can be appealed against in the Supreme Court (which) upset and overrode the Minister's ban and ruled that the Communist Party had exercised its democratic right of free criticism of the Government and its policy, that there was no incitement of the non-Europeans.

The Minister of Economic Affairs: That shows the need for these powers.

Mr. Kahn: It shows that you intend to tamper with the Judiciary.

Here there were a number of interruptions, lasting for a few minutes, the United Party calling to the Nationalists: "Yes, what are you going to do to our judges?" and "Now you've let the cat out of the bag."

The Minister of Economic Affairs: You always hold your meetings with a hammer and sickle. What does that mean?

An Hon. Member: And you have yours with a bomb.

Mr. Kahn: "In the name of this Bill come the extermination of people on a vast scale that horrified, shocked and revolted the whole civilized world."

The Minister of Transport: Are you talking about Siberia?

Mr. Kahn: I am talking about your black Nazi heart.

... Who then is safe in the country? I would like to say to the hon. members on the other side, they may all join today in the hysterical anti-Communist crusade.

"LET THEM TURN THEIR EYES FOR A MOMENT TO THE U.S.A., where men like President Truman himself, Dean Acheson as Secretary of State for External Affairs, all apostles of anti-Communism, are being attacked by their political opponents, Republicans, Senator, and Congressmen, as being Communists? Who, then are safe if words have no real or fixed meaning?

THIS BILL, MR. SPEAKER, IS CONCENTRATING the attention of South Africa upon the "menace" of Communism as a diversion to deflect the minds of the people from the real danger which there exists for the people and democracy of South Africa. That is the danger of the tyrant and the despot, the racialists who rule South Africa at the present moment."

GRAFT SCANDALS ROCK WAR PARTIES

Large ALP Vote Seen as Answer

— See Pages 3 and 8 —



How N.Y. Times Held Up Moscow Peace Stories

— See Page 5 —

The Negro Lieut. in Korea-- And Capt. Harry S. Truman

By John Pittman

Appeals to free a young Negro combat officer sentenced to death in Korea for allegedly refusing to obey his superior officer are going to a man who once ignored orders of a superior officer. But this man was not disciplined. He was honored, and today he is President of the United States. The question is: when the present Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States reviews the case of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment, will he remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, 34, of Independence, Mo., of the 129th Field Artillery, 35th Division, A.E.F.?

There are, of course, important differences which President Truman might bear in mind. His biographer, Cyril Clemens, a relative of Mark Twain, tells us (*The Man From Missouri*, International Mark Twain Society, Webster Groves, Missouri, 1945, page 37) that Capt. Truman not only refused to obey a command, but countermanded the order of his superior officer.

This was in France during World War I, when the present Commander-in-Chief was in charge of a battery. Writes Clemens:

"He once countermanded the order of a colonel who wanted the weary battery, under full pack, and stumbling along in the dark, to advance at double time."

Lt. Gilbert, in letters to his pregnant and distraught wife, writes that he never refused to fight, but that he felt ill and asked to be relieved. He also writes that he received contradictory orders.

Capt. Truman, continues Clemens, "saved his men and got them there in plenty of time besides." But nothing seems to have happened to young Capt. Truman, who was honorably mustered out of the Army with the rank of Major.

On the other hand, the 30-year old Negro officer was singled out, arrested, court martialed on the spot during battle, and confined in a stockade in Japan to await his execution.

Thus, the first difference in the cases of Lt. Gilbert and Capt. Truman is that whereas Lt. Gilbert flatly denies the charge that he refused to obey an order to move forward, Capt. Truman has never denied that he not only refused to obey such an order, but in fact countermanded the order.

PRESIDENT AND COM-

MANDER-IN-CHIEF Truman might also bear in mind another difference—the chief and decisive difference: Capt. Truman was a white officer of a lily-white artillery regiment commanded by white officers, but Lt. Gilbert is a Negro officer in an all-Negro infantry regiment commanded by white officers. This difference explains why what happened to Lt. Gilbert could never have happened to Capt. Truman, or any other white officer in the U. S. Army, namely:

• The 24th Infantry Regiment, the all-Negro outfit in the 25th Infantry Division, was held in the line of battle without rest, but white units of the 25th Infantry Division were pulled back into reserve from time to time.

• Lt. Gilbert, wearing a silver plate in his skull as a result of wounds received in World War II, repeatedly asked to be relieved on grounds of illness, but was refused relief.

FURTHERMORE, the court martial trial of the Negro, Lt. Gilbert, could never have happened to the white man, Capt. Truman or any other white officer in the United States Army. As revealed by Lt. Gilbert's letters, by reports of Negro war correspondents, and by the trial record itself (as studied in Washington and excerpted by N. Y. Daily Compass Reporter

Richard Carter) this court martial of Lt. Gilbert at Haman, Korea, on Sept. 6 was in all details a jim-crow frameup.

THE FACTS, which document the jimcrow, frameup character of Lt. Gilbert's court martial trial, are reaching wider and wider circles of public opinion. This accounts for the continued growth of the campaign to free Gilbert, restore him to full rank, and abolish jim-crow in the U. S. armed forces.

In San Francisco, spokesmen of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union petitioned President Truman on his return from the Wake Island conference with Gen. MacArthur.

In Baltimore, a group of leading citizens representing professional and intellectual circles among both white and Negro populations addressed an open letter to President Truman, calling for "a full investigation of the discriminatory policies and procedures" that led to Lt. Gilbert's conviction, and "an immediate stay of execution and completely exonerate . . . and restore him to his full rank."

In Harlem, a city-wide rally under auspices of the Civil Rights Congress petitioned President Truman to free Lt. Gilbert and abolish jimcrow in the armed forces. The Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress



MRS. KAY GILBERT, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left), and Ton-dalaya.

earlier addressed an appeal to the President for intervention in Gilbert's behalf and abolition of jim-crow.

Meanwhile the case is under review of the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington. If the court martial verdict is upheld, the

case then goes to President Truman, who can set aside the entire verdict and take actions requested of him.

The question is: will President and Commander-in-Chief Truman remember the case of Capt. Harry S. Truman, and act accordingly?

Urge Mass Protests to Save Martinsville 7

"Immediate mass protests and demonstrations of protest alone hold the possibility of saving the lives of seven Negroes condemned to execution in two groups on Nov. 17 and Nov. 20." This is the conviction of the Citizens Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven,

as stated in substance in an appeal issued from their headquarters in Richmond, Virginia, this week. The seven condemned Negroes of Martinsville, Virginia, were convicted by a lily-white jury in a lynch-atmosphere of the alleged rape of a young white woman.

The Committee stressed the urgency of mass protests and demonstrations in a scathing denunciation of the Virginia courts, which have upheld the conviction and sentence in the trial court. It charged that judges appointed by a legislature controlled by U. S.

Sen. Harry Byrd's political machine could not be relied on, and that Judge M. Ray Doubles of Husting Court in Richmond, who rejected the most recent petition of the seven men, proved this fact.

"THE PEOPLE cannot rely on judges appointed by the Byrd-controlled legislature," the Committee declared. "Judge Doubles' refusal of a new trial proves there is no justice for Negroes in Virginia." In addition, it was pointed out

that the U. S. Supreme Court, by refusing to review the case, had abandoned the seven men to the processes of Virginia justice.

Committee spokesmen added, however, that mass protests had won a delay on the executions once, and, if sufficient, could do it again. This was a reference to the national and international protests which developed around the Willie McGee case at first, but later spread to include the Martinsville Seven and other cases.

Reports at that time said that Gov. Battle of Virginia had received protests from overseas and all sections of the United States. It was mainly because of this that the seven men's lives were saved, for they had been sentenced to die in two groups last September. Following the protests, the politicians yielded and Judge Doubles granted a stay of execution to Martin A. Martin, attorney for the men.

With the new execution dates set 27 and 30 days hence, the Committee urges all individuals and organizations to wire Gov. Battle to again stay the execution of the seven and grant a new trial.

It's Free Enterprise

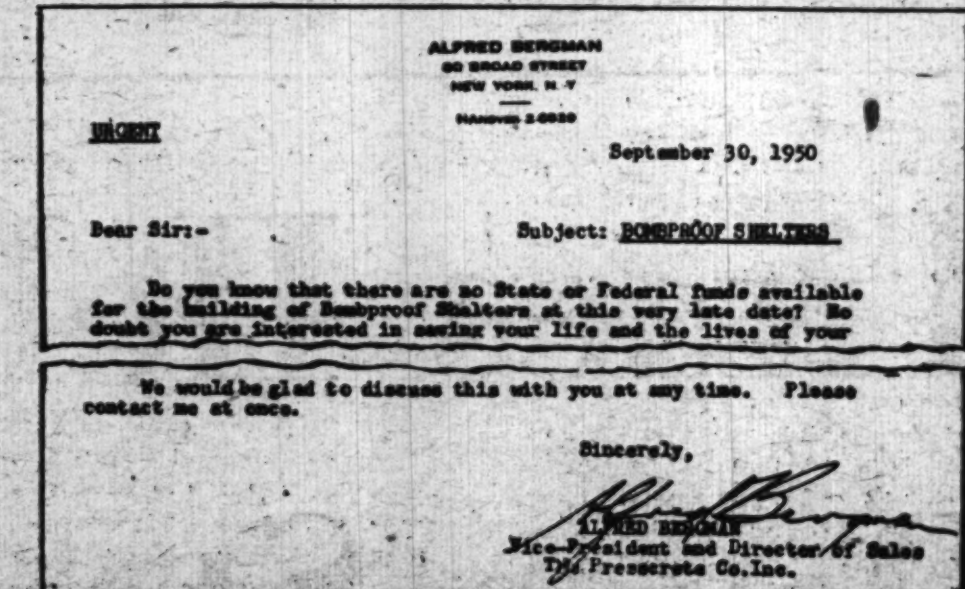
How to Make a Buck Out of A-Bomb Destruction

By Harry Raymond

A few days before Christmas, 1949, Alfred Bergman, New York business consultant, stood before the Ashtabula, Ohio, Rotary Club. He scanned the rows of prosperous but anxious faces and launched grimly into the subject of his lecture. "Stop Russia now or die!" he exhorted. The jittery business men applauded. Bergman continued the exhortation. They must "prepare for the inevitable world war III" and unpack the A-bombs, he declared.

Just how deeply this irresponsible war mongering effected the go-getters of Ashtabula's business world has not been recorded. But Bergman's motive for playing the role of a prophet of death and doom in the Ohio city and in other cities and towns throughout the land is no longer a secret. His motive is profits.

The truth leaked out when Bergman sent out from his office at 80 Broad St. a large mailing of "urgent" letters to home owners, factory owners and business men. The letters repeated the Ashtabula A-bomb scare and concluded with this "comforting" sales talk:



Portions of his letter for A-bomb shelters.

"Because of my convictions, I crete Co., Inc. in New York, as vice-president and director of sales, in addition to my other work. This company is organized to build bombproof shelters for

industrial plants, railroad stations, power stations, schools and all other public and private buildings. A bit of journalistic investigation in the lower Manhattan financial district, where Bergman has his office, revealed some interesting background of this modern capitalistic prophet. He is a typical member of that little crew of ruthless reactionaries who believe they can survive and emerge from deep bombproof shelters, laden with wealth, after they have launched their mad pet project of radio active world destruction.

young Soviet Republic. Today he proudly displays a Polish decoration he received for his part in that ill-starred campaign.

SINCE THEN he has been a constant advocate of aggressive war against the Soviet Union. He traveled in Europe, whooping it up for war. Under the pseudonym of Peter Markham in 1940, he wrote "America Next," advocating his favorite theme war with the USSR. Engineer Weber, Bergman's partner in the new bomb shelter racket, is significantly an old hand at picking up government war contracts. Weber is reputed to have an inside track into Washington's multi-million dollar war jackpot.

Bergman believes his A-bomb scare will open up an inexhaustible mine of gold for his Presscrete Co. His plan calls for the pouring of 12 billion dollars in concrete.

Actually, Bergman is not a man who conceals his purposes. He is a prophet of doom. And profits are his aim.

Bergman is an old hand at red-baiting and Soviet hating. In 1919, as a U. S. officer attached to Polish troops, he took part in unsuccessful military operations against the

Pro-War Parties Scramble To Alibi Huge Graft

By Michael Singer

"Bolshevism is knocking at our gates.. We can't afford to let it in. We have got to organize ourselves against it and put our shoulders together and hold fast. We must keep America whole, safe and unspoiled. We must keep the worker away from red literature and red ruses; we must see that his mind remains healthy."

The man who made this plea for an "unspoiled" America, safe from "Communism" was none other than that great free enterprise zealot — Al Capone! Still in jail for non-payment of income taxes while his trigger-mad mob of killers operated his multi-million dollar underworld syndicate, Capone wrote this "patriotic" appeal for Liberty magazine more than a decade ago.

The year of 1950, of McCarran-Mundt and Korea, marks the zenith of the Capone gangster-political pattern. Today the last refuge of a scoundrel is anti-Communism.

From New York to California, Detroit to Florida—in Democratic and Republican strongholds, the anti-Communist bans and war hysteria go hand in hand with corruption, scandal, graft and political-underworld upheavals.

Look at the picture:

NEW YORK CITY

FORMER MAYOR O'DWYER launched a frenzied drive on the peace movement; his police shocked the nation last Aug. 2 with the



DEWEY

HANLEY

THAT GOLDEN FLOOD

By Bernard Burton

WALL STREET is also counting "casualties." In August, when the casualty list in Korea was climbing rapidly to its present 25,000 mark, there were all of three "casualties" on the N. Y. Stock and Curb Exchanges.

But no medics were needed on Wall Street, nobody lost any blood and a good time was had by all the bankers and brokers. The three "casualties" were the only companies to report a slight drop in dividend rates. For the rest a "golden flood of dividends" was happily announced by the Wall Street Journal.

(Continued on Page 6)

UNITED MINE WORKERS JOURNAL

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Is "Equality of Sacrifice" Just a Slogan?



Mine union paper comment on war profits.

most unbridled demonstration of bloodshed and terror since the heyday of the Hitler stormtroopers. Progressive unions such as the United Public Workers and Teachers Union were barred from City Hall and employee recognition by Tammany as "Communist-dominated."

Loyalty oaths, purges, suspensions and intimidation in every city department against democrat-minded workers who wanted peace and civil liberties were rampant.

The headlines tell how O'Dwyer—now Truman's Ambassador to Mexico—permitted his cops and high police officers to take graft. Bookmaker czars and police inspectors worked palm to palm in a \$20,000,000 gambling ring. The million-dollar school graft scandal that robbed kids of textbooks, supplies, heat, electric lights, new schools and playgrounds, has rocked the Board of Education.

Linked to these big contractors and construction firms are the politicians in league with cops and gangsters!

ALBANY

GOV. DEWEY, revealed as the cold-blooded "torturer" of Lt. Gov. Joe Hanley to force him out of the gubernatorial candidacy, protected O'Dwyer. Who freed "Lucky Luciano," one of the world's most unsavory characters, brothel king, dope smuggler and racketeer? Dewey!

Who turned the other way when O'Dwyer failed to prosecute Murder, Inc., mobster Anastasia? Dewey! Who permits the Democratic O'Connell machine in the state capital to mulct taxpayers and control rackets? Dewey! Albany, Saratoga, Rochester, Hudson and Poughkeepsie are the up-state side of the corrupt Tammany coin in New York City.

CHICAGO

UNDER THE GUISE of "freeing" trade unions from "Communist" control the Kelly machine and the holdovers of the Capone mob have set up a frightening labor syndicate. Rank and file members who resist are attacked, threatened with loss of jobs. In the building trades, barbers, janitors, teamsters, bartenders, and hotel and restaurant industries the Capone syndicate operates openly. One of the city's most powerful Democratic figures is Pete Fosco, boss of the First Ward. Fosco, a close intimate of the mobsters, was recently quizzed on how much influence he used in Washington to win parole for four key Capone gangsters—Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea and Charles Gioe.

Fosco's lieutenant, Anthony D'Andrea, president of the District Council of the Construction and Common Laborers' Union; Mike Carrozo, former Capone "trigger-man," who rose to "labor" leader; George B. McLane, head of the Chicago Bartenders Union and international vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union—the list is long and dirty—are some of the figures who came from the underworld with the help of politicians to control the lives and pocketbooks of unionists and taxpayers.

Now they're being scammed



AL CAPONE also found that anti-Communism paid off.

out. They cry "Communism," they shout the loudest and the longest for "cleaning the labor movement of Reds," they shriek for more war in Asia, more arms budgets, more intrigue against the Soviet Union. The Capone pattern still goes on.

PITTSBURGH

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY is investigating the bank accounts of Mayor David L. Lawrence, Democrat, and City Council President Thomas E. Kilgallen. Banking records of 50 other city officials are being probed, including those of Director of Public Safety George E. A. Fairley; Police Superintendent Harvey Scott; all police inspectors and lieutenants, and political ward healers.

These men joined the pro-fascist circus of Judge Musmanno which swirled its fascistic anti-Communist trappings before the public

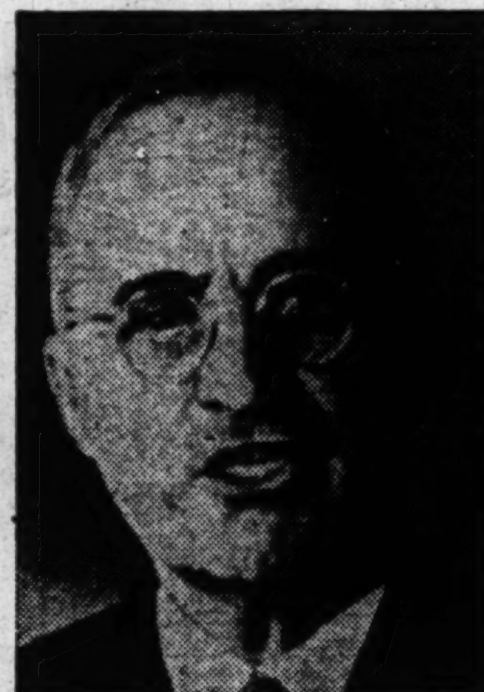
eye to jail such outstanding people's leaders as Steve Nelson and hound, harass and smear scores of progressive unionists. To cover up their vast swindle, to hide their swollen bankbooks the Lawrence-Musmanno clique terrorized Pittsburgh's peace movement as "Moscow-inspired."

How well they learned the lesson of Al Capone!

PHILADELPHIA

POLICE INSPECTOR Craig D. Ellis, commander of the vice squad, committed suicide after being ordered to appear before a Federal Grand Jury investigating rackets. The probe of Philadelphia rackets has been underway for some time but as the grilling got hotter the police suddenly became super "patriotic"—making headlines out of arresting and in-

(Continued on Page 6)



TRUMAN



O'DWYER

POINT OF ORDER

'I would like to register'

By Alan Max

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C.,
Dear Sir:

Those who are called on to register under the McCarran Law are described as spies and supporters of dictatorship. Now I have been spying on workers for years and have always been for dictators. So please register me under the law so that I can escape the heavy penalties that come with refusal to register.

Very truly yours,
J. EDGAR SNOOPER.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C.,
Dear Sir:

Please disregard the letter I sent you yesterday asking you to register me under the McCarran Law. I have just read the law over again and find another section. This one says that since anyone who registers is guilty of spying and supporting dictatorship, he can go to jail for 10 years.

Please throw my first letter in the waste-basket and forget the whole thing.

Very truly yours,
J. EDGAR SNOOPER.

P.S.—If it is illegal for you to throw my letter away, then let me state that I gave false evidence in my first letter. I plead guilty to perjury—I believe that I can get only five years for that.—J.E.S.

U. S. Notables Back World Peace Parley

Three Protestant Bishops, an atomic physicist who worked on the A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima, and leading American educators, scientists, religious and cultural leaders have formed an American sponsoring committee for representation at the Second World Peace Congress, to be held in Sheffield, England, on Nov. 13-19, Joseph Fletcher, professor of Christian Social Ethics at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass. announced.

Delegates, organizations and interested persons should write, wire or phone Dr. Fletcher at 6 Phillips

Place, Cambridge, or the Rev. Robert M. Muir, 135 Liberty St., Room 409, New York 6, N. Y.

The call to the World Peace Congress issued by the Defenders of Peace from Prague emphasizes that the "recent worsening of the international situation directly endangering the peace of the world imposes new and more urgent responsibilities upon all peace-loving people."

In making public the names of some of those who have agreed to serve on the sponsoring committee, Dr. Fletcher warned that, "This is perhaps the last chance to meet in

a world forum for peace." "The leaders of nations," Dr. Fletcher continued, "have so far failed to find a common road of peaceful settlement of differences. Where the leaders have failed, perhaps the people can succeed. To succeed in this, we must sit down side by side with people of every country and of every political belief."

Among the initial sponsors are: Rt. Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachusetts; The Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah (Ret.); Rt. Rev. John M. Walker,

Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte Bass, publisher of the "California Eagle," Los Angeles, Calif.; and Dr. Allan M. Butler, Harvard University Medical School, Cambridge, Mass.

Also Prof. Anton J. Carlson, physicist, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, anthropologist and historian, New York City; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, chairman, Department of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Moss Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, Chicago, Ill.; Prof.

Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. Theodor Rosebury, bacteriologist, Columbia University, New York; Vida D. Scudder, professor emeritus, Wellesley College, Massachusetts; Fred Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union, Hampden, Iowa.

The purpose of the American sponsoring committee, as defined by Dr. Fletcher, is to do everything possible to see that all kinds of groups are urged to send delegates or observers to the Second World Congress in order to guarantee that American participation will represent all points of view.

New War Threat in Asia Raised by Wake Is. Parley

By Joseph Starobin

PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION for Asia is what President Truman promised in his San Francisco speech the other night, following the Wake Island confab with Gen. MacArthur. Yet, the grim reality in many parts of Asia is continuing warfare and devastation.

Dulles Sparks Drive To Undermine UN

By Joseph North

Hundreds of millions, world-wide, now observing the fifth anniversary of the United Nations, are fearful that it will be destroyed as an instrument for peace and international cooperation.

Five years ago the plain people on all continents hailed the assembly of nations at San Francisco. They saw in it the realization of an ancient dream—that the powers could harmonize their differences around a table instead of on a bloody battlefield.

For that purpose the Security Council was devised with the permanent membership of the great powers—the U. S., the USSR, China, Great Britain and France. The right to UN action was vested in unanimous agreement within that body: the General Assembly was cast as a deliberative body with the right only to recommend action to the Security Council.

Key to world peace was seen in the effort of the Council's great powers to find agreement. This was the essence of the UN Charter.

TODAY an effort is being made to cut the heart out of that charter. It is sparked by John Foster Dulles, the Wall Street lawyer who has fronted for Nazi interests for decades, America's representative at Lake Success.

His purpose is to alter the UN from a body conceived to seek peace into one that will drive the world into war under Wall Street hegemony.

India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, voiced the concern of his nation's 375,000,000 when he warned against the danger of converting the UN into a "war organization." The 800,000,00 of the Eastern European democracies, the USSR, the new China have long sought to alert the world. Many in Western Europe already see the danger. The majority of the world's people are fearful of Dulles' plans and oppose them.

Dulles' proposition is to destroy the founding principle of Big Power unanimity. He aims to strip the Security Council of its decisive powers to agree upon actions and to place those powers in the General Assembly.

THIS VIOLATES the UN charter which placed veto power in the hands of the Security Council thus obliging it to seek big-power agreement. All the great powers favored the veto in 1945.

Dulles' scheme to clear the way for further military intervention in Wall Street's mad plan for World War III is masked by a campaign against the "veto." But the USA



DULLES

itself insisted upon the veto in 1945 and before. Without the veto power the Senate would never have ratified the Charter, a fact that is commonly known.

The Soviet Union is libelled as the great obstacle to world cooperation because it has used the veto to check American Big Business' plans to dominate the world.

DULLES' AIM is to strip the USSR of all legal protection in that body, which the US now controls. His goal is that of Herbert Hoover who called for "a UN without the USSR" some months ago.

But millions today understand that peace cannot be won unless the USA and the USSR reach agreements, unless there is peaceful co-existence of the two economic systems. The Soviet Union, time and again, now as in the past five years, says that is "possible and necessary" proposes to meet the USA "half-way," as Vishinsky repeated recently. Time and again the smaller powers have urged the big powers to get together: Mexico, in 1948, Syria and Iraq today. India plumped for that earlier this session.

Actually, today, five years after San Francisco, the war-maddened monopolists of Wall Street are out to destroy the purposes for which the UN was founded. The billionaires propose to smash the world-wide union for peace—the UN—so they can dominate the world for great dividends.

tion. And the menace of more war hangs over almost every country of Asia, judging from the practical consequences of the Truman-MacArthur meeting, and the activities of Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

It's all very well for the President to say that he wants peace, and the reconstruction of the backward economies of Asia, and all the other fine-sounding phrases which accompany his fantastic charge of Soviet "colonialism."

But just see for yourself how the plain, every-day facts completely contradict the President's sonorous language:

IN KOREA, it is American armies and the American air force which have devastated a country that wanted only its independence and the right to determine its own affairs. Who destroyed the factories of northern Korea, so painfully built up by the sweat and toil of the Korean workers—and operated by them in these past five years, if not the U. S. Air Force? And what was this whole adventure of the past four months if not an attempt to keep 30,000,000 people from uniting in a democratic government, based on radical land reforms, and the elimination of the quisling classes and politicians?

OR TAKE CHINA. After four years of American efforts—at the cost of nearly \$3,000,000,000—to keep the civil war going, peace was restored to China by the victory of the People's Armies. It was not the State Department, and not Chiang Kai-shek, who brought peace and reconstruction to China; it was their defeat and the defeat of their policies.

If they had had their way, wars would still be going on. In fact, by intervening in Formosa, attempting to steal this Chinese Island from China, and giving arms and equipment to Chiang Kai-shek at this very moment, the Truman Administration is not helping either peace or reconstruction.

OR GLANCE at the changing picture in Viet-nam, where the Annamese nation has been fighting for four years to determine its own affairs; at one point, the Ho Chi Minh movement was even prepared to remain within the French Union, if given full national rights.

During this entire time, the French ruling class has spent one-third of its military budget in the attack on Viet-nam. One hundred and fifty thousand of its own forces, plus former Nazis in its "Foreign Legion" and picked Moroccan troops have been fighting the Viet-mines.

What does Washington do? Does it urge France to settle with the

(Continued on Page 6)

Scanning the News

No 'Personal Contact'

Sen. Millard E. Tydings, of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said a single atom bomb dropped on New York "would kill more than a million persons." ... At a Brooklyn school mothers were asked to supply their children with white sheets "to save your child in the case of direct exposure to an A-Bomb." ... Albany, N. Y., school kids were being drilled on how to crawl under desks in case of an A-Bomb explosion. ... Still, Tydings and the rest of the Bi-Partisans oppose proposals for outlawing of atomic warfare. ...



Grim Tydings

Any pretense that the Marshall Plan was aimed at economic recovery of Europe is now being dropped. ... All Marshallized countries have been ordered to turn funds into armaments and forget welfare and reconstruction plans. ... What the Italian motion picture industry thinks of Marshall Plan schemes was indicated when everybody in the field deliberately snubbed "any personal contacts" with Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, author of a bill restricting importation of Italian films to the U. S. ... What's more, Roberto Rosellini filed a libel suit against Johnson for remarks about the famed director and Ingrid Bergman. ...

Inflation in Formosa has been soaring, hitting especially hard at working folk. ... Chiang Kai-shek's clique on Formosa executed two young women for "Communism." ...

High Commissioner McCloy freed another top Nazi in Berlin. He is Baron Ernst von Weizsacker, former Nazi Ambassador to the Vatican. ... One of Hitler's chief atomic experts, Dr. Paul Harteck, has just been appointed to teach at Rensselaer Polytech here. ... Marshall Plan officials said they were disappointed at the poor turnout at a West Berlin rally, called to "demonstrate" against the East German elections. ...

Pardons, Sentences

Tito is turning Yugoslavia more and more into a semi-colonial country. ... Nearly all of its non-ferrous metals are going to the U. S. ... After supplying West Germany (under orders) with a large amount of food, Yugoslavia itself now faces starvation. ... So Tito is begging Acheson for handouts to bolster his gang. ...

Gen. MacArthur has freed 112 war criminals. He is continuing the arrests of Communist and union leaders. ... Leaders of the Australian Labor Party agreed to the outlawing of the Communist Party. ... But Australian Trade Unions continue to reelect Communists as union leaders. ...

Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the French Communist Party, was taken ill as a result of overwork. ...

Romania sentenced 134 to terms ranging from five years to life for mass slaughter of Jews. ... Romania now has two Jewish state theaters. ... Poland can use another 2,000,000 workers for its rapidly growing industry. ... National income of the USSR is now 13 times what it was in 1913. ...

Nearly every member of the famed La Scala Opera Co. has signed the World Peace Appeal to outlaw atomic warfare. ...

Sen. McCarran was charged by former Interior Secretary Harold Ickes with heading a drive to siphon land from Nevada Indians. ... Franco fascists may be admitted to the U. S. under the McCarran Law, the government ruled. ...

No 'Screenings'

Food prices jumped another 1.4 percent the first two weeks of September. ... Tighter curbs on installment credit go into effect this week. ... The Interstate Commerce Commission allowed the New Haven Railroad to increase passenger rates again. ... American Telephone and Telegraph, whose former president, Walter Gifford, was appointed Ambassador to Britain, recorded its greatest net income in the 12 months ending Sept. 30. ... The government wants farmers to cut down on egg production. ... AFL President William Green

(Continued on Page 6)

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Soviet Deeds—What Kind?

DEEDS NOT WORDS is what President Truman says we must get from the Soviet Union if we are to avoid a world war.

What kind of deeds?

The Soviet Union offered to withdraw its troops from Germany if the U. S. A. would do the same. That was a deed. Did we accept it? NO! We shouted that it was a "trick" to get the American troops out of Germany. Instead, we replaced the offered Soviet deed with our own deed. This was to **REVIVE THE NAZI WAR POWER IN THE RUHR**, and to begin to revive a **NAZI WAR MACHINE** headed by Hitler's generals whom we pardoned.

OR TAKE THE ATOMBOMB question. Truman says we can't have peace unless the Soviets accept the Baruch Plan. This was railroaded through the UN atomic commission. What does it provide? That the Soviet Union must surrender the **OWNERSHIP OF ITS PEACE-TIME ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT** to a UN commission in which Washington would have an automatic majority. Thus, the socialist state would have to turn over its peacetime atomic **INDUSTRY** to private Wall Street firms like the duPonts and the Rockefellers! The Soviet plan is to **OUTLAW THE ATOMBOMB** and then make sure they are not made by appointing a **UNITED NATIONS INSPECTION SYSTEM** in which no nation could have a veto. This plan has been blocked by Washington.

Thus, the "deed" that Truman demands of the socialist state is a deed which would make it commit suicide and turn its industries back to the capitalist owners. If it does not surrender its socialism, then this proves it doesn't want peace, according to the Truman argument! But this is nothing but an "inevitable war" threat and not a genuine offer of a peaceful settlement. It is a demand for surrender, not for peace. It is an ultimatum, not an offer to meet. The Soviet Union half way as Vishinsky earnestly pleaded in the UN last week.

OR TAKE THE DEEDS of the Soviet Union and Washington with regard to expansion of bases and power.

Washington has seized the Chinese island of Formosa by sending the Seventh Fleet there, 6,000 miles from our shores. Is this the kind of deed Truman wants from the Soviet Union? What would we say if Moscow sent a fleet to seize the islands of Cuba or Puerto Rico as a measure of "protection"?

Washington has just promised two billion dollars to help the **FRENCH ARMIES** murder the independence movement in Indo-China. What would we say if Moscow repeated such a deed by sending two billion dollars worth of guns to Mexico, the Philippines, or to India?

Washington dropped 20,000 **TONS OF BOMBS** on Korea destroying practically **ALL OF KOREA'S INDUSTRIES**, which took 50 years to build up. Is this the kind of "deed" which would convince Truman that the Soviet Union wants peace?

The Soviet Union has just announced long range projects for the building of the world's **BIGGEST PEACE-TIME POWER STATIONS** along the Volga and other rivers. The Soviet Union has announced that it is making **ELECTRICITY OUT OF ATOMIC POWER**. The Soviet Union, writes the New York Times correspondent, is beautifying Moscow in a long-range housing plan.

Are these the deeds of a nation seeking war?

OVER HERE, WE ARE PRACTICING atombomb drills in the schools! We are told to bid farewell to all social progress and are urged to dedicate ourselves to "sacrifice" for the "inevitable war." Our country is drenched in war propaganda, and peace is considered subversive!

Washington talks peace, but acts for bigger guns, more bombs, more casualties in Korea. Every move for peace is mocked and spurned. The gap between words and deeds yawns in Washington not in other capitals.

It is from Washington that mankind expects a true **DEED FOR PEACE**, such as sitting down with the Soviet Union to bring a peace settlement to the world!

USSR Builds for Peace, Times Dispatches Prove

By Max Gordon

Buried in the back pages of the New York Times last week was one of the biggest stories of the postwar period. In a series of four articles, running from Oct. 11 to the 14th, Harrison Salisbury, the Times Moscow correspondent, proved beyond a shadow of a

Published reluctantly by the Times after much delay and after their existence became a matter of public knowledge, the articles describe certain aspects of Socialist life in the Soviet Union which offer refreshing, vivid contrast to the daily diet of highly imaginative bunk which the Times and its journalistic cohorts generally feed their readers.

The contrast between the peace atmosphere and the direction of economy in the Soviet Union, described by Salisbury, and the war atmosphere and the direction of own country is electrifying.

HERE ARE SOME of the main points made by Salisbury:

1. The Soviet Union is undergoing a huge program of home building and beautifying of cities. This program is expanding constantly and is now greater than it ever was. It includes skyscrapers and churches.

"It is hard . . . to believe that the Kremlin would continue the program on this vast scale if it seriously believed that atomic bombs might soon be falling on Soviet territory."

2. Construction includes two huge dams, dwarfing our own Boulder and Grande Coulee dams, and a project to make deserts bloom by changing the course of an ancient Asian river.

"These undertakings (the dams and river course) will not be completed until the middle Fifties, and will cost billions of rubles and millions of man-hours of labor. Moscow's man in the street regards this investment as evidence of his government's confidence in its ability to maintain and preserve world peace."

3. The entire Soviet economy is geared to turning out more and more goods for the people. Supplies of civilian goods are constantly expanding and prices are going down. There is no hoarding because "there is no imminent" and no "conviction" that such a war is inevitable.

"If the Soviet government is making available to ordinary citizens increasing quantities of items made from cotton, wool, leather, brass, aluminum and steel, it would appear the Kremlin does not anticipate requiring these basic materials for war production at some early date," the Times correspondent remarks.

4. Soviet citizens are united with their government on its pursuit of peace. The picture drawn by American fakers of a nation cowed by its rulers is strictly a phony. Russians possess widely short-wave radios and can listen freely to Voice of America. Few are interested, and those who do dismiss it as "propaganda."

"I have heard of no Russian who in private conversation or publicly has suggested that the Soviet Union wage 'preventive war' against the United States or who has proposed using the force of Soviet arms to produce revolution in the United States, or for that matter, in western Europe," says Salisbury.

WHAT A FRAUD it makes of President Truman's claim that "we are arming only for defense against aggression" from Communist imperialism.

This is the official line of our government's foreign policy, and of

MOSCOW IS IN MIDST OF BUILDING EFFORT

Soviet Capital Is Found in Full Swing of Intensified Construction Plan

BIG APPROPRIATIONS MADE

Leningrad, Smolensk Among Other Centers Reporting New Housing Projects

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY
Special to The New York Times, Moscow.

The past summer has been marked by cleaning, painting and construction in Moscow.

It is hard not only for Soviet citizens but for foreigners long resident in Moscow to believe that the Kremlin would continue the program on this vast scale if it seriously believed that atomic bombs might soon be falling on Soviet territory.

NO EFFECT OF 'VOICE' SEEN

Inhabitants of U. S. S. R. Said to Share Views of Regime on Foreign Policy

This correspondent has discussed the matter with Soviet citizens. Nothing in any of these conversations gives cause for belief that there is the slightest cleavage between Soviet citizens and their government on this vital issue. Any supposition abroad that such a cleavage does in fact exist, or is likely to develop, is wishful thinking at best and may be extremely dangerous.

Soviet citizens are not forbidden by law to listen to the Voice of America program, which are designed to present to Soviet listeners the American viewpoint on world affairs. Soviet citizens also are rather widely equipped with short-wave receivers capable of receiving such transmissions. But the Voice of America programs have few regular listeners among Soviet citizens in Moscow. This correspondent has occasionally encountered Russians who have heard Voice of America transmissions. Even among these Russians, however, there is no segment of the Soviet public that desires war or that would look with enthusiasm on a prospect of war with the United States. I have heard of no Russian who in private conversation or publicly has suggested that the Soviet Union should wage a "preventive war" against the United States, or who has proposed using the force of Soviet arms to produce revolution in the United States, or for that matter, in Western Europe.

There is an overwhelming desire for continued peace. There appears to be no segment of the Soviet public that desires war or that would look with enthusiasm on a prospect of war with the United States. I have heard of no Russian who in private conversation or publicly has suggested that the Soviet Union should wage a "preventive war" against the United States, or who has proposed using the force of Soviet arms to produce revolution in the United States, or for that matter, in Western Europe.

Excerpts from the series of articles in the Times.

the New York Times. It is completely undermined by Salisbury's articles.

Plainly, the rearmament program, the arming of the capitalist nations of western Europe and of Chiang Kai-shek, are aimed not at "defense against Soviet aggres-

NO WAR PANIC SEEN IN MOSCOW STORES

Correspondent Finds No Sign of Soviet's Cutting Civilian Output in Favor of Arms

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY
Special to The New York Times, Moscow.

There are no queues today in front of food stores in Moscow. The price of butter has not risen. There is no hoarding of sugar. There are more shoes for sale in Moscow stores than there were last spring. Prices are lower and quality has been somewhat improved.

These statements are not Soviet propaganda. They are plain truths, vouched for by this American correspondent. Nor is that a series of isolated and non-significant items. The list could be extended indefinitely.

For, whatever may be the cause and whatever the underlying factors, there is not today in Moscow anything that an honest observer could possibly describe as "war scare" or "war hysteria."

So far as this observer can determine—and he has carried his investigation as broadly and deeply as is possible—there is no feeling among the people of Moscow that war with the United States is imminent. Nor, so far as I can discover, is there a general conviction here that war between the Soviet Union and the United States is inevitable at some date in the somewhat more distant future.

DOMESTIC MATTERS INTRIGUE RUSSIANS

Moscowites Said to Be More Interested in Power Dams Than in War in Korea

These projects are described in the press as dwarfing Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, Bonneville and Niagara. The Kuibyshev installation will produce 10,000,000 kilowatt hours a year and irrigate 1,000,000 hectares of land. Stalinograd is to produce 10,000,000 kilowatts and irrigate 6,000,000 hectares while Amy Darya is designed to provide 1,300,000 hectares of new cotton land and 7,000,000 hectares of pasture land.

In their daily life, Moscowites have been pleased at the increasing abundance of consumer goods in the shops. They were particularly pleased with the variety of goods placed on sale. Both men and women were able to buy summer requirements without encountering seasonal shortages.

Reflecting a constant increase in production, the prices of Soviet automobiles have been somewhat reduced. Price reductions have been made both for Pobeda (Victory) cars, which are in the Chevrolet or Ford category, and a new convertible, and for the smaller Moskvich, which is in the Austin

Delayed Publication for Whole Month

According to reports widely current in newspaper circles, the New York Times published the series of four articles by its Moscow correspondent, Harrison Salisbury, after sitting on them for a month. The articles themselves show that they were written at the end of the summer. The first one appeared Oct. 11.

The reports also have it that the Times ordered the articles, and prepared extensive advertising layouts to promote them—before they were received—as allegedly sensational material of developments behind the "Iron Curtain." Instead, they finally appeared on back pages.

The second, third and fourth articles were not even listed in the paper's daily index. The long delay in publishing lends point to rumors that the Times desired to suppress them, but finally decided to publish because knowledge of their existence was too widely known in newspaper circles.

Two days before publication, on Oct. 9, Walter Winchell wrote in his Daily Mirror gossip column:

"What happened to the series of pieces on conditions in Russia ordered by the New York Times from its Moscow correspondent, Harrison Salisbury? Why were they 'killed'?"

Scanning the News

(Continued from Page 4)

assailed credit restrictions on housing as falling most heavily on low-income families. . . .

The American Prison Association voted to hold no meetings in cities practicing discrimination against Negroes. . . . That's better than the AFL did at its last convention. . . . The Supreme Court ruled that Negroes can play golf in Miami—if they can afford it. . . . The Washington Trade Union Council for Negro Rights has called a conference to fight Jimcrow in the nation's capitol. . . .

The General Executive Board and the Pacific Coast caucus of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has voted to strike any ship from which a worker is barred because of the "loyalty" screening program. . . . Six hundred Negro coke oven workers at Bethlehem Steel in Sparrows Point, Md., won a three-day strike against speedup. . . . The auto industry is aiming at a new speedup record: eight million vehicles. . . . Industrial accidents rose four percent in the second quarter of 1950. . . .

10 Days Notice

Packard auto workers forced the company to hire two Negro women, the first since World War II. . . . L. M. Gianini, West Coast director of the "Freedom" Crusade, was challenged to hire Negro workers in his Bank of America in a Crusade for Jobs launched by the Independent Progressive Party. . . . Federal protection for Federal Judge J. Waties Waring in South Carolina was demanded by the NAACP. Waring has been intimidated, his home stoned and shot at, ever since he ruled that Negroes may vote in the primaries. . . .

THE UAW Committee at the Detroit Plymouth Plant voted unanimously against circulating Gen. Clay's "Freedom" Crusade petition. . . . Colorado University students also blasted the petition. . . . Yale University students lashed out at the California University loyalty oath. . . .

The Food and Tobacco Workers (now part of the Distributive Workers Union) won an NLRB run-off election at American Tobacco in Charleston, S. C., against the AFL. . . . U. E. beat the IUE 672 to 431 at the Vickers plant in Detroit. . . .

The Philadelphia Bar Association rapped witchhunting Judge Musmanno's antics as a "flagrant violation of the ethics of the legal profession," calling upon him to resign his judgeship while running for Lieutenant Governor. . . . The Maryland Ober Law ruling barring the Progressive Party candidate for Governor from the ballot will be appealed. . . . The Borough Council of Latrobe, Pa., adopted an ordinance requiring 10 days' notice to the Police Chief if any person is going to make a speech "tending to promote . . . Communism." . . . The Mayor of Boston banned a portrait of Paul Robeson from an art exhibit. . . . A resolution was introduced in the Alabama State Legislature for the repeal of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution which guarantees "due process" to all citizens. . . .

The Providence, R. I., City Council passed a resolution against Jimcrow in government-supported housing projects. . . . The conservative Public Education Association rapped New York State's Feinberg Law, which calls for a witchhunt against teachers. . . . Fifty-two nationally prominent educators rapped the "trial" of New York Teachers Union leaders. . . .

New York's 19-day Railway Express strike was ended, with the issues going to arbitration. . . . CIO may take another crack at raiding New York's Department Stores, most of which belong to the Distributive Workers Union. The last raid, led by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, flopped miserably. . . .

Big Deal: Farm workers are now getting two cents more an hour than one year ago. They're still the lowest paid in the country. . . .

—By BERNARD BURTON.

NEW WAR THREATS IN ASIA.

(Continued from Page 4)

people of Indo-China? Does it raise hell in the United Nations against this flagrant aggression?

No, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War go into a huddle with a pair of nervous French phonys who have come over here for the purpose, and it is announced (one day after Truman's speech) that \$2,400,000,000 will be given to France in the year 1951 alone for rearmament.

That is almost half of the entire French budget, and the allocation of the arms and dough is left up to the French themselves—which means that they can use it not only for militarizing their own people, but for war with Indo-China. And all the while, American planes, bazookas, tanks and other material are being unloaded into Saigon and Halphong from American vessels.

THE SAME can be said of other parts of Asia. A new military agreement has just been signed with Thailand, with the United States Military Mission training the Siamese. In the Philippines, a corrupt regime is struggling against the Hukbalahap army. As for Japan, Mr. Truman has the gall to say that the United States seeks no "special privileges." But the plain fact is that the State Department is proposing to negotiate a treaty with Japan giving the U. S. Army the special privilege of maintaining bases there.

If Japan is to become a sover-

ign country, by virtue of a peace treaty, that should mean withdrawal of all foreign troops—that is, American troops.

But if troops remain there, in addition to the rearming of Japan itself (a violation of her constitution), then it is humbug to talk of restoring Japanese sovereignty, and hypocrisy to pledge that we seek no special privileges.

It all adds up to a program for spreading wars and spreading havoc among the peoples of Asia. And the indications are that President Truman agreed with Gen. MacArthur on a "two-front" approach. While Europe is the most decisive theater of American imperialist build-up for war, the Administration appears to agree with MacArthur that the Far East must not be "neglected." Which means that both Asia and Europe are going to see new threats of war, and that is the outcome of the Truman-MacArthur confab.

WIN AT BREWERIES

DETROIT (FP).—Local 32, International Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers (AFL), came through with two big cash raises in Detroit plants. Detroit breweries conceded a 19-cent an hour increase, bringing the rate to \$2.05 an hour. They also granted 6 paid holidays, with doubletime if worked. Time and a half is paid after 40 hours and also on Sundays as such.

2-Party Scandals Rock Nation

(Continued from Page 3)

timidating canvassers collecting signatures to the World Peace Appeal for outlawing atomic warfare.

NEW ROCHELLE

THE FIRST CITY in the state of New York to adopt a local McCarran registration law last week found a police racket exposed. Top city officials, it was revealed, were linked to a policy number ring. How did they meet the situation? Simple. The City Council adopted its own, McCarran bill to divert public attention.

JERSEY CITY

A MILLION DOLLAR CRAFT scandal hit this town last week. Taking over from "I Am The Law" Hague, the new mayor, John W. Kenny tried to cover up the corruption by introducing a "Communist registration" ordinance. The smokescreen didn't work for the stench of sewage disposal and hospital construction graft came to light. It showed the anti-Communist politicians in cahoots with bribers, grafters, gamblers.

LOS ANGELES

THE CAMPAIGN, led by progressive citizens, to recall Mayor Fletcher Bowron because of the smelly, reactionary overtones of gangster politics pervading the city was countered with a tremendous fanfare of the "Communist" menace. An anti-Communist registration law was passed, Communist leaders arrested, progressives subpoenaed.

Philadelphia, Detroit, Kansas City, Birmingham where Communist leader Sam Hall was arrested for distributing the Stockholm peace pledge, Newark, St. Louis, Reno—from one end of the country to another—gangsters, war-minded politicians, free enterprise exploiters, labor fakers, landlord monopolists, Big Business agents, and anti-Negro, anti-Semitic bigots are part of one monstrous racket CAPITALISM!

THE CAPONE IDEOLOGY is the heart and soul of Wall Street. Rackets and graft, gambling and brothels, vice and corruption are protected and exploited by anti-Communist, anti-peace political leaders, both Democrat and Republican.

Wherever and whenever the people move to progressive action the political gangsters open up with local McCarran bills, the papers begin screaming "Red," the witch-hunts take on frenzied proportions.

The pattern is clear. Look in the bed of an anti-Communist McCarran bill wardheeler and you'll find the strikebreaker, the dope peddler, the grafting cop, the bookie czar, the "patriotic" politician. The same capitalism blanket

LAST WEEK!

THE HAMMER

a play by HOWARD FAST

SHOW BUSINESS: "Howard Fast's social drama receives a taut, always gripping production at the hands of New Playwrights, Inc. . . . Dramatic intensity . . . A credit to Director Al Saxe. James Leland, as the veteran, turns in a brilliant performance."

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FOOD COST RISE

For the week ending Sept. 19, the all-commodities wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics had jumped to 169.7 over 8 percent above the June 20 level.

THAT GOLDEN FLOOD

(Continued from Page 3)

The big companies have been on a profit spree since the beginning of the Korean War that makes all past profiteering look like penny-ante stuff, not excluding World Wars I and II. For the second quarter of 1950 (when the Korean war began), corporate profits hit the highest rate in history, 35 billion dollars a year before taxes, 21 billion after taxes.

But that's just hay feed, the way the bankers, brokers and industrialists look at things. That "golden flood" is growing greater all the time as the casualties of GI's keep mounting, and as plots for sending more troops to other countries are hatched.

ONLY THING that causes a slight tremor on Wall Street is a "peace scare" every now and then. However, Big Business sheets keep soothing their clients. Moody's Stock Survey, for example, opines: "We don't think investors need to worry about any big break on this score (an outbreak of peace)."

No matter what happens, this brokers' tip sheet hopes "the essentially semi-war and inflationary character of the outlook wouldn't soon change."

And looking ahead to the \$70,000,000,000 a year armaments program being worked out by its friends in the Pentagon, the Journal of Commerce says prospects "are reasonably optimistic as to the 1951 outlook for securities." What's more, the J. of C. points out, "any excess profits tax legislation will be reasonable."

The monthly letter of J. P. Morgan's National City Bank further declares that all this "welfare-state" stuff is just a bunch of nonsense from here on in. The bank calls for a "prompt and vigorous effort" to throw out "government non-essential peace-time expenditures." These "non-essentials" include such items as "aids to education," "medical schemes," housing and anything else that might help the American working people.

FROM HERE ON OUT, plans in Washington and Wall Street call for a further crackdown on the working people. That's the only way that "golden flood of dividends" can keep rising.

The plans, in addition to more military provocations and cuts on social welfare programs, include further limitations on the right to strike, a wage "control" formula that will leave the people on the short end of the stick, still greater speedup to surpass the "fairly substantial gain in productivity" reported by Standard & Poor for 1949, more taxes on the people and continued "reasonableness" when it comes to touching the haul of Big Business.

And, in case the people don't want to stand for that kind of a squeeze, the fat boys are calling for further crackdowns on civil rights, using, of course, the gimmick of "anti-Communism" to get at all labor.

But the working people are upsetting and will upset the corporate apple cart. More and more are asking for peace, more and more are demanding wage increases, a halt to inflation and the curbing of the monopolists' profit rampage.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Jefferson School Weekly Forum will present Abner Berry discussing "Behind the Truman-MacArthur Conference." Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 2 p.m. Subs. 50c.

"STORM OVER ASIA," powerful Russian epic, will be revived for the first time in a decade, this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 21 and 22, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), plus a rarely seen Charlie Chaplin comedy. Two showings each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., Sunday 8 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 83 cents plus tax.

NEW CLASS in Economic, Political and Social Issues in the World Today. 10 lectures by members of the staff and faculty. Every Saturday morning at 11:15 a.m. Beginning Oct. 21: George Squibb, "War Economy and Working Class." Fee: \$1.00 for single admissions, \$7.00 for 10-week series. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

DANCE TONIGHT at Tompkins Square YPA. If you made our terrific affair last week, we know you'll be back. If you missed it, nothing should keep you away tonight. There will be continuous dancing, entertainment and refreshments in our spacious comfortable ballroom. 95 Avenue B (cor. 6th St.) top floor. Avenue B Bus at Klein's to 6th St. Contribution 75c.

PRE-HALLOWEEN HOP, 9 p.m. at 107 W. 100th St. Dancing to a "live band," entertainment and apple grabbing. Contribution 50c. Sponsored by 7th A.D. LYL. THE SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB presents "Edge of the World," one of the most thrilling and beautiful films ever produced. Directed by Michael Powell. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Social all evening. Membership fee: \$1.00: 111 W. 88th St.

FAREWELL PARTY, Doris Miller LYL, tonight at 9 p.m.-3 a.m. 2315 7th Ave. "LES MISERABLES," Hugo's immortal classic, full-length film, with Fredric March and Charles Laughton. Social, dancing. ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way). 9 p.m. Subs. 75c.

Bronx

"THE ROAD TO LIFE," great Soviet classic, at Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, this Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 21 and 22. Also USSR Dances. Subs. 75c, including tax. Auspices: Co-op Film Fair. Showings at 8 and 10 p.m., each night.

ELECTION FESTIVITIES: East Bronx Labor Youth League invites you to meet your Congressional Candidate, Steve White, during an evening of fine entertainment, performances by modern dance group. Refreshments, loads of fun. 9 p.m. Subs. 35c. 1911 Amsterdam Ave.

A WONDERFUL EVENING with a terrific planning combination. Burnside and Crispus Attucks LYL's pre-election party. Tonight at 7 W. Burnside Ave., 1 flight up. Dancing, refreshments and live entertainment. Subs. 50c.

HELLO . . . DON'T FORGET, Club Prospect YPA Election Party. Fun with the ALP candidates of the 7th A.D. 631 E. 169th St., 9 p.m., Subs. 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

"STORM OVER ASIA," powerful Russian epic, will be revived for the first time in a decade, this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 21 and 22, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), plus a rarely seen Charlie Chaplin comedy. Two showings each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., Sunday 8 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 83 cents plus tax.

LAST CHANCE to see Howard Fast's exciting play "The Hammer," this Sunday night at Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72nd St. Membership \$1.25, tax included. Show Business calls it, "An always gripping, taut production." RH 4-9273 after 3 p.m.

"LES MISERABLES," Hugo's immortal classic, full-length film with Fredric March and Charles Laughton. Social, dancing. ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way). 9 p.m. Subs. 75c.

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Brooklyn

ISRAEL EPSTEIN, expert over China, speaks tonight 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Formosa, Korea and the UN."

Coming

CABARET NITE featuring Phil Cooper and his Orchestra plus star studded floor show: Aaron Kramer, Paul Robeson, Jr., Gloria Rodriguez and others. Saturday eve., Oct. 28. E.N.Y., Brownsville, Meyer Levin, JYP, 1190 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn. Contribution \$1.25.

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Steel Trust Stalls In Wage Parleys

Hopes among steel workers that a wage raise would take effect before the Jan. 1 wage reopener deadline faded as Philip Murray and representatives of the United States Steel Corporation adjourned talks to Oct. 27 after a brief preliminary session. The steel union,

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U. S. Steel, the "pattern-setter" stalled until Oct. 16 then forced an adjournment until practically the schedule provided in the contract. The indications are that the steel companies will first play hard-to-get to establish their "moral" right publicly to a simultaneous price hike of \$5 to \$10 a ton.

The union is demanding a raise estimated to average 25 cents an hour. Pressure for a 25-cent hourly raise has been voiced by membership meetings of the big Indiana Harbor Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube locals.

SOME EMPLOYER-INSPIRED reports hint at a possible 15-cent raise. What Murray will finally accept will in large measure be determined by the pressure both he and the steel companies feel in the locals.

The workers, meanwhile, continue to lose in purchasing power. The Department of Labor consumer index slumped to 173 compared to 172.5 the previous month or a total of about five percent since the Korea fighting began. On the basis of a 15 percent hourly raise, the 500,000 workers of basic steel lose about \$15,000,000 weekly - \$6 each - in their pay envelopes.

The chances that Murray would hold out for something higher than 15 were also set back by Walter Reuther's machine men in the Kenosha and Milwaukee locals of Nash-Kelvinator. After the workers rejected a contract providing an eight-cent raise now, 4 cents more next June, the officials came back with two more cents now and told the workers a strike is the only alternative to acceptance. They forced an OK over strong opposition.

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AFL Hotel Local Fights Suspension of Officers

Members of Hotel Club Employees, Local 6, their union arbitrarily taken over by an appointed trustee of the international union, awaited a court decision on a show cause order obtained by their 13 suspended officials.

A rank and file delegation of three, meanwhile, named in mass meetings attended by 1,500 members went to Cincinnati where the headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International is located, to protest the arbitrary order depriving their local of 30,000 members of its autonomy, and to demand restoration of the autonomy.

Indignation ran high among the employees in the city's big hotels as the realization dawned upon many of them that the long-laid plans of the reactionary clique in the international office to seize the rank and file - run union were carried out.

Determined to prevent Bert H. Ross, trustee and dictator over local, from turning it into a company union, Martin Cody, suspended former president and general organizer and four suspended vice-

presidents, all heads of the union's largest departments, called an emergency conference at the Casa Galicia Friday. All shops under contract were called upon to send delegates to back a program for wage increases, return of the union to the members, and implementation of the anti-discrimination clause in the contract.

The show cause order signed by Justice Julius Miller of the Supreme Court of New York, named as defendants International President Hugo Ernst, Ross, Miguel Carriga, vice-president of the International; Jay Rubin, president of the Hotel Trades Council, and Gertrude Lane, secretary-treasurer of the local. Rubin and Lane, once associated with the progressives, but are now cooperating fully with the reactionary clique.

The suspended officers ask for a writ to stop International from taking over the local and interfering with its autonomy.

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NORMAN
and family upon the death of his father.
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For Monday's issue: Friday at 3 p.m.

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Large ALP Vote Seen As Answer to Graft

Revelation of the sordid deal by which Gov. Dewey bought off Lt. Gov. Joe R. Hanley to clear the way for a phony "draft" of himself as GOP candidate for reelection has now exposed to the electorate the corrupt character of both major parties, as well as of their satellite "Liberal" Party.

It follows the exposures of large-scale graft and bribery in New York City's Tammany-dominated Administration, with which the Liberal Party is now allied.

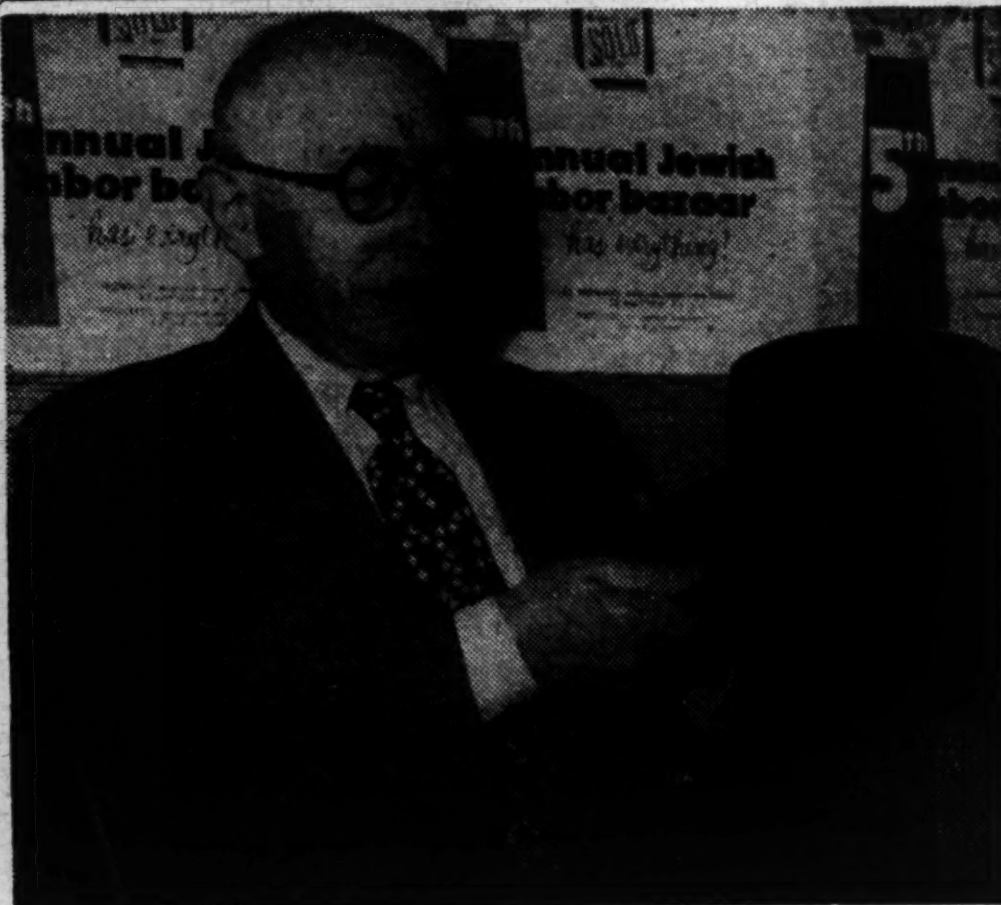
Before the Dewey-Hanley incident broke, Democrats were answering Republican charges of corruption by saying to them "You're another." Now the Republicans are answering Democratic charges of office-buying the same way.

These preelection exposure, however, lift the lid only slightly on the stinking mess that is the two-party system. The corruption is not only far greater than the public is permitted to see, but is a continuous, permanent and systematic part of major party politics.

THE HANLEY-DEWEY deal came to light as a result of the sharp conflicts within the Republican Party among various financial groups. Hanley, an elderly small-town politician with a long record of Republican service in the legislature, yearned for the Governorship. He was encouraged by anti-Dewey elements, some of which are tied to the Taft midwest banking crowd. They also lent him money.

Hanley made considerable headway in his campaign for the Governorship following Dewey's "decision" to retire. But the Chase National Bank crowd, for which Dewey fronts, decided they needed him in GOP national councils to block the influence of rival financial groups.

But in view of his announced "determination" to retire Dewey had to remove Hanley from the picture and pretend he had been "drafted" by the GOP convention. Hanley's famous letter to Rep. W. Kingsland Macy, made public early



A feature of the Fifth Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar of the American Jewish Labor Council, will be the HAT PARADE. Thousands of men's hats, all made by union craftsmen under direct supervision of master craftsman Max Flamendorf, will be on sale for the five days of the bazaar, Dec. 14-18, at the St. Nicholas Arena.

Flamendorf has been an active builder of the AFL Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union ever since he came to this country in 1901. He is now retired. But, once again, he has come out of retirement to contribute his craftsmanship, experience and devotion to the cause of combating anti-Semitism.

this week after the Democrats had got hold of a copy apparently from a Taft supporter within the New York GOP, showed one of the methods used by Dewey. Hanley said he had been assured money to pay all his debts within 90 days and a good state job if he should be licked for Senate.

DEWEY ACCOMPANIED the method of bribery with typical strong-armed tactics against local GOP county chairmen who backed Hanley's candidacy. He threatened to exile them politically, deprive them of patronage, etc.

The Dewey-Hanley alibi that the Lt. Governor voluntarily asked Dewey to run for re-election is also phony. Hanley's letter says plainly he felt "very deeply" that he had let his anti-Dewey backers down in giving up on the governorship, and was "humiliated, disappointed and heartsick" as a result of the

conference with Dewey in which he agreed not to run.

The only party that comes away from this mass of filth and corruption with clean hands is the American Labor Party. The ALP has demanded a district attorney's investigation of the Dewey-Hanley deal, and a Senate Elections Committee probe of both this and the Democratic deal which sent ex-Mayor O'Dwyer to Mexico to get him out of the way of Democratic politics here.

Reason that the ALP alone is not tarred with the brush of corruption is that it is a party based squarely on the interests and needs of the people, and not of the politicians and their big business bankers.

The same fraud and corruption which characterize the operation of the major party machines also cover their actions and attitudes on the major problems of government, the problems of peace, civil rights, education, health, housing, economic controls, etc.

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR DEWEY is running for re-election. In between buying out old Joe Hanley to clear the path, and nominating generals for president, he made the sensational claim through a spokesman that he was the one responsible for getting Jackie Robinson onto the Dodgers and thus ending big league's jimmcrow, because it was in his regime that the state FEPC became law.

When someone asked Dewey's stooge how come then that the Yankees (and the Giants up to last year) had paid no attention to the FEPC and had not tried out or hired any Negro players, the answer was a wise crack about the Yankees doing all right.

Now there's nothing wrong with a Fair Employment Practices Law. Especially one that is enforced. But Dewey's trying to get credit for the signing of Robinson is a cheap and cynical pre-election pitch for votes. As another governor of New York once said, "Let's look at the record!" The record shows plainly that it wasn't Dewey (or the hypocritical Democrats) who did the job.

Dewey's been governor of this state a long time. The FEPC became law in February, 1945.

It was back in 1936 that a campaign began to end the disgrace of discrimination in our national pastime. As the years went by a lot of people threw their weight into the fight. None of them was ever named Thomas E. Dewey.

In August, 1939 the sports editor of the country's largest Negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, wrote a letter on the growing fight. It read, in part: "I take this opportunity to congratulate you . . . all your past great efforts in this respect . . . the fine way you have joined with us . . . admire you for your liberal attitude."

Was this letter addressed to Thomas Dewey perhaps?

The letter was addressed to this newspaper, The Worker.

WHERE WAS Dewey when a campaign for one million signatures from baseball fans was launched in New York on March, 1940, centered around the Trade Union Athletic Association? Did anyone ever see him in front of Ebbets Field and Yankee Stadium with petitions those hot summer Sundays when the job was being done?

On June 16, 1942, when Dewey had never opened his mouth to say a word about the un-American jimmcrow discrimination against Negro players in his own state, baseball Commissioner Landis, gloomily surveying a million and a half signatures piled on his desk, assailed by mail and wire, unable to break down evidence in the Daily Worker that players and managers would welcome Negro players, decided to get off the hot spot and issued a historic statement: "I am hereby notifying all parties that there is no rule formal, informal or otherwise—that says a ball player must be white."

Did Dewey at this late date jump into the campaign at last, to force the three owners of New York's big league teams to end their discrimination? Was it Dewey who marched into Branch Rickey's Brooklyn office in the winter of 1943 armed with stacks of petitions obtained in Brooklyn and demanded the end of jimmcrow? Or was it the late great fighting Communist Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione? What a question!

Dewey, the man who has the colossal gall to say HE ended baseball jimmcrow, still hadn't opened his mouth on the question when Councilman Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, one of the eleven framed Communist leaders then running for City Council, made the ending of baseball discrimination a central part of their whirlwind campaigns.

One of the brochures issued by Davis, who had a history going back to the Scottsboro frameup of courageous and successful fighting for the democratic rights of his people, showed two Negroes on the cover. One was a dead soldier lying on a European battlefield, the other was a baseball player, and the caption read:

"Good enough to die for his country, but not good enough for organized baseball!"

At street corner meetings throughout the city this issue was hammered and brought tremendous response. Cacchione and Davis were elected to the Council by tremendous votes. The very first act of Councilman Davis was to introduce a resolution demanding that all three of New York's teams end their jimmcrow practices. It passed unanimously as even the reactionaries feared to expose themselves.

Dewey or Davis? Who made this legislative history?

And when the big league magnates convened at New York's Hotel Roosevelt for their annual meeting that winter of 1944, what great American broke through all the sham and hypocrisy, picked up a phone to demand of Judge Landis a place on the agenda, came to the meeting himself and demanded that in the name of those fighting and dying in uniform, they end their rotten discrimination? It was the first time in the entire history of American baseball that the subject of democracy ever was publicly discussed at a meeting! It was a tremendous and powerful blow against the tottering jimmcrow structure of our national game.

That man was Paul Robeson.

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 22, 1950

SECTION 2

A Day in Marc's District

By JOSEPH NORTH

INDIAN summer in Yorkville, in Lower Harlem—"Marc's district"—bathes the tenements in a flood of golden sunlight but they are still red-brick and ramshackle. The dwellers worry where they'll get the rent money, the winter clothes for the kids, and, as if that's not enough of a cross to bear, they watch the mails to see whether their son, or brother, or sweetheart hasn't received a fateful card.

You know, the draft notice which may mean leaving the loved ones, the job, the future, and go sailing off ten thousand miles to tote a gun against people he's never seen, scarcely heard of before, and for whom he has no hate in his heart.

These are the facts of life you find in the rectangles of streets, where they have elected and re-elected and re-elected a small, dark-eyed dynamo of a man the world has come to know: Vito Marcantonio.

Walk through the streets these Indian summer days, talk, and listen to the people, the Czech mother of five, the Italian father who drives a truck, the Americans of Puerto Rican, Jewish, Irish, German origin. They are talking high prices, high rents, police corruption, a fugitive mayor, jobs, taxes. Peace.

Essentially, you discover the following: first, red-baiting finds diminishing returns in light of the harsh, immediate, bread-and-butter issues; second, a discernible rise in anger against the big interests, who, they realize, are reducing their living standards—you hear average people talking "against capitalism"; third, a general skepticism about the purposes of the Korean intervention and the overwhelming desire to avoid world war; fourth, the chilly response to Marcantonio's absentee opponent, James G. Donovan.

'Got Up in the Middle of Night'

The people are thinking hard, brooding, and you feel their rising anger. And here, in this bailiwick, I heard many meet their problems with a name—Marcantonio—with a set of three initials—ALP. Perhaps it can best be summed up in a sentence I heard at 79 St. and First Ave.—"Did you ever hear of a



Rep. Vito Marcantonio addressing an election rally in his congressional district.

What is there about this teeming area in the heart of New York which results in the reelection to Congress time after time of the sole Labor Representative, Vito Marcantonio? The people in this district cheer, applaud and fight for Marc in this campaign, the toughest of his career.

congressman who helped a family by carrying bags of coal up the stairs to the poor people's flat?"

No, I hadn't, and I told the man that. "Well," he said, he was a middle-aged Irishman named Moran who sat over a slow glass of beer in the bar, "that's Marcantonio. I saw him do it. That's that little Italian over there," he said affectionately, pointing in the direction of Marc's headquarters over the

Woolworth five and ten cent store on First Ave. and 74 St.

It is remarkable, a tonic for any honest observer these days. Walk up street after street where the children play abundantly in the hallways, on the pavements and ask them about the coming campaign. You soon discover why they continue to re-elect this man despite furious Big Money opposition, and why they work hard to elect him again, despite the unprincipled combination that has ganged up on him.

They speak of the man as though he were a legend, but they know he is alive and kicking, kicking plenty today. They listen to him on his sound truck with its observation car platform built on behind, from which he speaks four, five, six, eight times a night.

'What the Hell Is a Red?'

I followed his path one night last week, heard the crowd on the Yorkville street (Yorkville—the area his opponent banks on so strongly). Not a jeer, not a hoot. One shiny car came by, blew the horn loud and long and sped away frantically as the crowd moved like a man toward it. They listened intently, standing around the truck, kids playing a foot or so from his microphone, people poking their heads through windows five, six flights up, listening.

His talk is plain, simple. It deals with their lives, with the matters they discuss, worry over, in their kitchens. It is a talk in which home takes the emphasis: wages, taxes, bread-and-butter. Peace. He tells of the realty interests and National Association of Manufacturers' stooges who ganged up on him;

describes the labor fakers who fear him more than the devil does holy water. He reads them the throwaway of his opponent, the Sutton Place Dixiecrat, "who doesn't even live here."

"Where does my opponent talk about high rents, or high prices, or jobs, show me where?" he asks. "His only answer is to try to paralyze you, scare you to death. All he says is 'red, red, red,' like a political zombie, something out of one of these horror movies, a hack Bela Lugosi." The shafts drive home, the crowd laughs, for this makes sense. He speaks for more food on the table, lower rents, civil rights, lower taxes—and peace.

I talk to a group of men—one, heavy-set, fair, who says he's Bohemian, another a middle-aged Irishman, another Italian who's waiting for his draft card. The Bohemian: "I'm a workingman. I've always registered Democrat. This year, it's Labor." He tells why. He is scornful of the mayor who ran away, of the crooked cops who've bashed his head in a couple of times, tumbling over each other to get their pensions, hug their bankbook, and avoid the hoosegow.

The red-baiting campaign of Marcantonio's triplicate opposition appears to fall flat. "They call Marc a Communist. What the hell is a Red, brother?" a chunky man of 50 asks time and again. "Is it somebody who's for the plain people and against the capitalists? That's what Marc is. This is all stuff to smear him, and they won't catch this fish with that bait."

Nearly everywhere you get the same sort of reaction. Donovan? They don't know the man. "Who is he?" Most of the plain people don't even talk about him. A slim, wiry man, of Italian origin, on the corner of 83rd Street: "Donovan's a Democrat. All right. Listen. I needed help. I went to a Farley club. I had to leave some graft. They sent me to a lawyer. I had to leave some more graft. Everywhere they sent me their hands got stuck to my dollars. But when I went up to the ALP there, and asked help, they gave it to me. I figured, well, they're politicians, too, and I tried to slip the fellow a couple

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



He knows the people of his district. . . .

OF THINGS TO COME

By JOHN PITTMAN

Supreme Court Decisions Again Bulwark Jimcrow

THOSE THREE DECISIONS affecting Negroes which the U. S. Supreme Court handed down Oct. 9 merit more than casual notice. They speak volumes concerning the plans of U. S. ruling circles for U. S. Negroes.

Consider first the court's rejection of an appeal by Oklahoma City Negroes who had bought homes from white property owners who had previously entered covenants with other white property owners not to sell to Negroes. Oklahoma courts cancelled the sales and issued orders against sales to Negroes.



Last year, the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled that courts could not enforce such restrictive covenants. And this decision was hailed by handkerchief-head Negro publishers as another Emancipation Proclamation. Now the situation has reverted to the status quo ante, that is, it's right back where it was before. Which is not surprising, considering that the U. S. Supreme Court earlier this year approved Metropolitan

Life's jimcrow policy at New York's big Stuyvesant Town housing development.

THE SECOND DECISION rejected an appeal

by Atlanta public school teachers to prove that they receive lower pay than whites, thus establishing the basis for their demand for salary equalization.

Negro school teachers form the bulk of the Negro urban middle class. They include the largest number of Negroes who are able to put aside a few dollars after paying living costs, and to buy cars, television sets, fridges and homes. They teach longer hours, have fewer and worse facilities, than white teachers. They and the other Negroes pay the same—or a higher—tax rate. Yet they receive from 25 to 50 percent less pay than whites.

Obviously, this condemns the Negro middle class to a lower standard of living than the white middle class. And, if the high court's ruling will tend to perpetuate the existing economic inequalities of the Negro middle class, consider what sanction it gives to the abuse of this vicious practice by private employers of Negro wage-workers.

THE THIRD DECISION refused to review Sen. Glen H. Taylor's appeal from a conviction of "disorderly conduct" for insisting on entering a Negro youth rally in Birmingham, Ala., through a Negro church door over which the Birmingham police had forced the Negroes to hang a sign marked "Negro entrance." Taylor was fined \$50 and sentenced to serve 180 days in jail.

This decision not only upholds the system of segregating Negroes in public places, but it also warns white persons not to join Negroes in disobeying or attempting to change this system of segregation.

It is important to notice, too, that the high court also decided Oct. 9 not to review the State of Texas appeal against admitting Heman Marion Sweatt to the all-white law school at the University of Texas. It is to be expected that a number of apologists, including some Negro spokesmen, will hail this decision while minimizing or suppressing the others. Such a view, of course, fosters the fatal illusion that the U. S. Supreme Court is indeed an impartial bench of nine disinterested and brilliant intellects, on whom the American people and the Negro people can depend with absolute confidence.

But clearly, the first three decisions examined above negate for the masses of Negroes, both working class and middle class, a right which the last decision affirms for a single individual of the middle class. How many Negroes are now able, or ever will be able, under the conditions imposed by the first three decisions, to avail themselves of the opportunity granted Sweatt by the last decision?

Thus, this court demonstrates again that it is a bulwark of the jimcrow system which would perpetuate till eternity the segregation, economic exploitation and political oppression of U.S. Negroes.

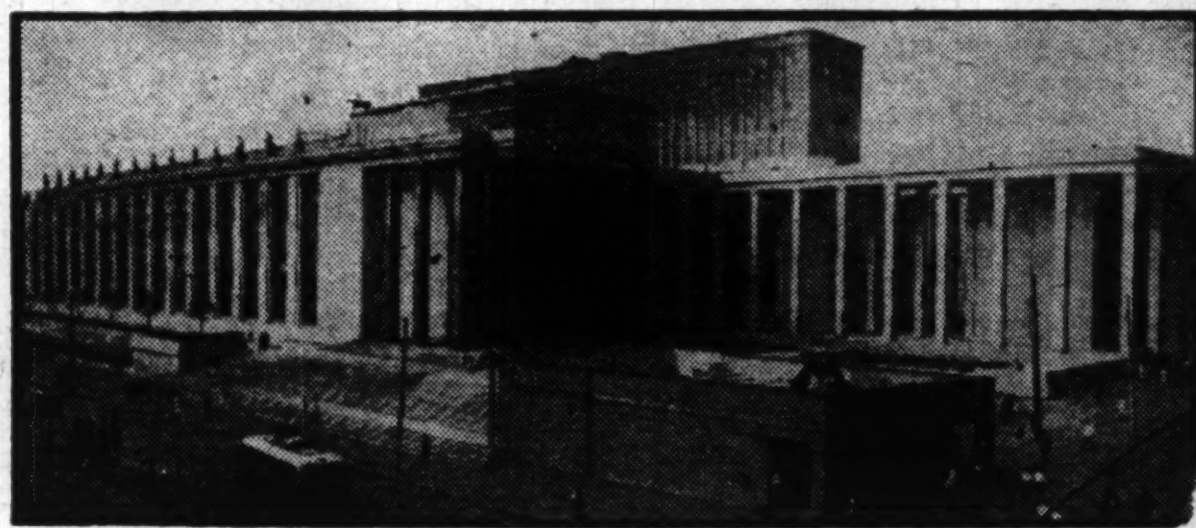
And these recent decisions show that the billionaire monopolists whose plundering of the Negro people—and the majority of white Americans, too—is legally sanctioned by this Supreme Court, have a calculated policy of throwing a few crumbs to a few Negro middle class individuals, but adamantly refuse to give any concessions whatsoever to the Negro masses.

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By JOSEPH CLARK

The Worker Moscow Correspondent



The Lenin State Library in Moscow.

MOSCOW, USSR.

READING plays such an enormous part in the life of Soviet people that it's fitting to call them the modern "people of the book." I have just had an opportunity to talk with a man who is in charge of 14,000,000 books and publications. He is Mark M. Klevinsky, the 40-year old general secretary of Moscow's Lenin Library. "This is the central library of the Soviet Union," he explained. We were seated in his comfortable office in the library and he reeled off facts and figures about the institution and answered questions I asked him. Then he took me around to the various reading rooms, book stacks, different departments and showed me how the library operates. A tall, dark haired, young looking man, he had two rows of ribbons over his breast pocket. I asked him if those

were for action as a soldier in the war. He said some of them were but emphasized that others were for "work done in the library." That's something Soviet people want to stress all the time. They consider heroism today what you do in the way of peaceful labor and achievement.

"This is the largest library in the world," Klevinsky said. He pointed out that there might be some dispute as to whether the Lenin Library was larger than Washington's Congressional Library, because there are different ways of totaling books and publications. "But from the point of view of number of books, number of readers, and number of books circulated among readers, ours is the largest," he said.

The library has 12 reading rooms accommodating 1,500 readers. "We're not satisfied with that," he said, pointing to a new wing in construction visible through the window. "That will be completed in two years and then our reading rooms will accommodate 2,500."

8 Million Books Loaned

At least three copies of each book published in the Soviet Union, often many more, are given to the library. It also has a fund for the purchase of thousands of books from foreign countries each year.

I was interested in the kind of people who use the library and found that its main purpose was to serve the ordinary worker of Moscow and other parts of the Soviet Union. Specialists, scientists and students use the Lenin Library, Klevinsky told me, "but such people have many facilities for getting books and studying. Therefore we serve especially people who are studying by themselves. Any person can be a member of the library."

There were 1,500,000 visits to the library the past year. So far this year 8,000,000 books have been given to readers. It has 1,500 employees.

We visited the rare and fine book section where the grey-haired department head showed us one of the few copies in existence of a handsome volume by Pliny. He showed me a 1518 edition of Thomas More's Utopia which Erasmus helped get out. Twenty-four volumes by Giordano Bruno, some with inscriptions in Bruno's handwriting were in the collection. We looked through volumes and journals issued during the 18th century French Revolution, a first edition of the 1791 French Constitution. He also showed me a first edition of Dickens' Dombey and Son. There was a fine collection of first editions of the Utopian Socialists, Owen, Fourier, Cabet and others. Illustrated copies of a publication of the French revolution of 1848, "Le Salut Public" were there, as well as Paris Commune publications.

He showed me a beautiful 1929 American edition of Whitman's Leaves of Grass and said it was valuable not only because Whitman is such a fine poet, but because the typography, the binding and book itself was so well made.

I saw innumerable editions, beautifully illustrated by the finest Soviet artists, of the books of Mark Twain, James Fenimore Cooper, Charles Dickens, Robert Louis Stevenson, Daniel Depre, and many other American and British authors.

But the main thing is the issuance of books in large quantities. And the head of the fine book department showed me paper covered editions of old and modern Russian authors as well as of world literature. "This edition of Pushkin's Boris Godunov came out in 500,000 copies," he said, pointing to the fine illustrations and binding. Of course there are many other editions of the book. He showed me special popular editions of Mark Twain's stories that had been issued for mass circulation among Soviet soldiers. When a book comes out here in 50,000 or a 100,000 copies its considered a small edition.

We visited the manuscript department and the woman in charge apologized for

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V. Favorski's illustration for the Russian edition of Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country."



Lev Brodati's illustration for the Russian edition of John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath."

The Deadly Oath

The campus is still there, at the University of California at Berkeley. And the cheer leaders too. But the school is gone as a center of learning and knowledge. Here's the story of what happened when a banker-dominated Board of Regents forced a "loyalty oath" upon the faculty.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

IN THE beginning was the oath. The professors, the football coaches, the teachers and the clerks—all the employees of the University of California—were ordered to sign a paper swearing they were not, nor ever had been Communists.

But it was not exactly the beginning. It began, not just with Harry Truman's "loyalty" oath for federal employees, but further back, and in another country.

It began in Germany, 1933.

The fascist government of Adolf Hitler called on German university professors to sign a "harmless" oath of loyalty to his "anti-Communist" regime. They signed, many of them.

But it didn't end there. Next they were ordered to list whatever "Jewish" ancestors they had, on pain of violating their oath and forfeiting their jobs.

Then they were warned to report any anti-Nazi sentiment or activity, or be held guilty of breaking their solemn oath of "loyalty." And so it went, down the filthy road of fascism.

Is it so different at the University of California at Berkeley? In the little over a year since the banker-dominated Board of Regents ordered the oath, here is what has happened:

Fear Rides The Campus

Fifty classes once offered by the U of C have been cancelled. Thirty-two professors who refused to sign the oath no longer teach there. Others, not purged, themselves resigned in protest.

Several departments of the once outstanding university have been badly crippled. Four of the top professors in the psychology department are gone, and three of the four theoretical physicists of the physics department. Eighteen of 22 graduate students failed preliminary

examinations for doctorates, and blamed the atmosphere of the loyalty withhunt, the fact that their professors had to be tied up with the fight against the oath.

And, perhaps most important, fear rides the campus. A university should be the center of free discussion and inquiry, the open market place of ideas. But not any more at the University of California. Even the campus phones are shunned. For who knows who is listening?

"Dangerous" subjects are avoided in teacher-student interchange. And those who fought and still fight the oath are avoided by the timorous.

The campus is still there, and the cheer-leaders. But a university has died.

Fought Back

It would be wrong to believe, and the facts prove otherwise, that the campus at Berkeley (and the University branch at Los Angeles) has not witnessed a brave fight against the purge.

Many faculty members risked years of academic service in the fight. For old professors it meant throwing away all the recognition and rewards gathered in long careers. For younger faculty members it meant the threatened loss of the academic career they had worked and studied for.

To all who fought, the oath meant the danger to the fundamental principles of academic freedom and academic tenure—the protection of a teacher from dismissal for any reason other than incompetency.

Numerous academic organizations have supported the faculty opponents of the oath. The American Psychology Association announced that any member taking a University of California job loses his standing with APA. The American Philological Society voted censure for

It's the Bunk

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

A 'Sudden' 15-Year Change

NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE: "From London, the Church of England announced that all European Anglican bishops in China had resigned in protest against Communist interference. They will be replaced by native clergy." Now this is not what you would call a major news item, but it illustrates how the bosses' press lies about anything, no matter how minor, if it can be given an anti-Communist twist. For it's the BUNK. In the New York Times, a reader, Claude L. Pickens, Jr., writes: "The transfer of authority from Western Bishops to Chinese Bishops . . . commenced more than 15 years ago. In other words, the change was a natural and gradual one and in no sense a protest against the People's Government of China. I write the above from personal knowledge, as I was in China during the entire period . . . and only left at the end of May of this year." Newsweek honest? It's the BUNK.

Chiang Wins A Vote—From Time

TIME MAGAZINE: "Even Chiang Kai-shek's bitter foes concede that his government on Formosa is better than any Nationalist government of the past . . . Since the Generalissimo appointed him governor last December, Wu has ably wielded the broom of reform. Perhaps the most important Nationalist measure on Formosa is land reform. . . ." And Time endorses Formosa Governor Wu's statement that "the only force in this part of the world with a sizable anti-Communist army, with a leadership that has a popular following and with the will to fight, is the Nationalist government." What BUNK! Even the conservative British newspaper, Manchester Guardian, says of Chiang's Formosa "stronghold":

"The frequently repeated statements that the Formosans are 'loyal' to Chiang Kai-shek's forces are inaccurate. . . . The Chinese Nationalists have laid upon them a fair greater burden than ever their Japanese overlords did. . . . Hard pressed by the Nationalist armies, their standard of living reduced in order to feed them, and their young men impressed into the Nationalist ranks, the Formosans naturally have been receptive to Communist propaganda. There is little doubt they would give substantial aid to the Communist invaders should they gain a foothold."

the Board of Regents, recommended that no member work for the U of C until the purge policy is reversed.

Groups of educators from Princeton (including world-famed Dr. Albert Einstein), Swarthmore and Harvard, have denounced the "loyalty" oath.

But the faculty struggle was muddled and compromised when, this April 21, most professors and department heads signed the oath.

The Regents had pledged to organize things in a quiet, genteel and satisfactory manner, if only the professors would accept the principle that Communists are ineligible to teach.

Signing, Bowing Not Enough

The professors, many of them, agreed. Then the regents refused to rescind the oath, but held the teachers to their acceptance of the "Communist" ban. A second agreement was reached, for individual hearings for the non-signers of the oath before a faculty committee, with the latter's decision on firing to be

final. That "compromise" too has been violated by the regents.

In the beginning was the oath.

No, that's not correct.

In the beginning was the Big Lie of anti-Communism, then the witchhunt, next the oath, and then the creeping night of fascism.

The travail of the California faculty has only begun. Signing and bowing was not enough. For when 165 signers protested the dismissal of non-signers who had been "cleared" as non-Communists, their own dismissal was demanded by the San Francisco Realty Board!

Only at one point could a stand be taken. The point at which honest and aware men and women resigned or challenged ouster by declaring:

No political tests for teachers! Full freedom to teach for all, Communist or non-Communist!

Reason and academic freedom will not return to the University of California campus until the paralyzing anti-Communist oath is smashed.

Ted Tinsley Says...

sweet poesy

A fellow by the name of Harry L. Schlacht writes poetry for the Hearst press. Schlacht can excrete a poem at the drop of the hat. No one can say his poems are good, but they certainly are long. It's a dull day on which Harry doesn't write at least 15 inches of the loudest poetry to appear in more than a century, and, when you consider the competition, that's an achievement.

I will admit that his subject matter doesn't help. He writes on such things as inflation, or cops and bookies, or Dean Acheson.

The poem I have before me is called God Bless General MacArthur, but when Schlacht is through with MacArthur, there's nothing left for God to do.

The poem starts:

"There is a rare exotic flower
That blooms but once in a century.
It fills the air with fragrance.
It fills the eye with beauty."

Is it Ingrid Bergman? Is it Maude Adams, Frankie Sinatra? No, no, it is Douglas, the Corn-cob Kid!

Then we learn that "there has sprung up from our very loins a son of liberty. . . ." Let Schlacht stick to his own loins and leave mine out of this. Besides, I think he meant "a son of the Liberty League."

Carried away with himself, Schlacht goes on:

"All that is knightliest in our civilization
has come to fragrant flower

in the radiant rose of
Gen. Douglas MacArthur."

There is only one thing to do. We must enter Douglas in the National Flower Show in Grand Central Palace next summer.

Schlacht is a member of a minority group. He likes MacArthur. After making Douglas a rare exotic flower, he turns him into a son of liberty, then into a rose, then into a star which arises "like a star of morning."

Schlacht should have stuck to his flower theme and developed the poem more or less along these lines:

"There is a rare exotic flower
That blooms but once in a century.
It fills the air with fragrance.
It fills the eyes with beauty."
This is the only flower known to man
Which has large investments in the Philippines.
This rose is worth over a
Million bucks in its own name.
No wonder it is radiant!

This flower looks best in a
Japanese flower arrangement,
With Rose MacArthur in the middle
Surrounded by blooming war criminals
Which have been planted in the
Well-fertilized soil of our foreign policy.

And when I say fertilized,
Brother, I mean fertilized.



World of Labor

Walter Reuther's Political Swindle

By George Morris

WALTER REUTHER, in a press release dated Oct. 10, has come up with the most brazen piece of political fakerism I have yet seen, even by a right-wing labor leader. It shows to what lengths some labor officials go in their effort to make pro-war policy the EXCLUSIVE yardstick for endorsement of candidates.

Reuther made public a letter to Ohio newspapers in which he sought to "prove" that the arch reactionary Republican Congressman Clarence J. Brown of that state and Marcantonio of New York have voted alike since 1940. That is supposed to "prove" that the "extreme right" and the "extreme left" are ganging up on what he calls "democracy." Hence, the political yardstick for 1950—anybody who can be shown to have voted like Marcantonio should be condemned to the political doghouse.

To give the appearance of substance to his line, Reuther had his research department dig into the voting records of Brown and Marcantonio since 1940 and they came up with 10 instances during the 10 years when the two had voted the same. Brown, who in 1948 managed the campaign to put over Sen. Taft for the Republican Presidential candidacy, cries Reuther is trying to "smear" him. But it is Marcantonio, the most consistent progressive American workers ever had in Congress, who is being smeared.

I TOOK THE TROUBLE to dig into the voting records since 1940 to see what Reuther is really up to and, thereby, to see what the whole Liberal Party-ADA-AFL-CIO misleadership is up to in this

election. I took as my guide the voting record published by the magazine New Republic after each session of Congress. The New Republic's editors have been thinking pretty much like Reuther through all the turns and twists of the past decade. In taking the New Republic's yardstick of "wrong" and "right" voting on each issue, I am really charitable to Reuther on certain occasions.

Here's the score:

The 1942 record of the N. R., covering the pre-Pearl Harbor period of 1940 and 1941, taken on 20 key Congressional issues, showed Marcantonio voting 16 "right," meaning with the progressives to the thinking of the editors, to four "wrong." Brown voted 19 "wrong" and one "right." It must be remembered that in that pre-war period, Marcantonio opposed conscription and certain other war measures in accord with the then official policy of the CIO, as well as of the left wing, including the Communists.

The 1943 record of N. R., on 20 issues, showed Marcantonio right 100 percent, Brown wrong on 19, right only on the anti-polltax bill. That was the session the Smith-Connolly Bill (forerunner of Taft-Hartley) and other such issues came up.

In 1944 the N. R. record on 18 key issues showed Marcantonio right on all with Brown right on only three—two foreign policy issues and on the polltax again.

For 1945, the N. R. record on 10 key issues showed Marcantonio 100 percent down the line on all, but Brown wrong on all but the polltax.

For 1946, on 15 key roll calls, Marcantonio was 100 percent down the line, Brown wrong on all but the polltax.

For the 1947-48 infamous 80th Congress, on 10 key issues, Marcantonio 100 percent right, Brown "right" on only two, when he voted against some amendments to weaken rent control and against the Greek-Turkish loan.

For the 1949-50 81st Congress, the one that just adjourned, of 15 roll calls listed by the N. R., Marcantonio was listed "right" on 11 and Brown was

wrong on all. Marcantonio is listed wrong for sticking to a policy of peace and refusing to approve the Korea war and Point Four policies. He is falsely listed as wrong even on N. R. standards on one issue, on the contempt citation of some big business lobbyists because, as he stated in the House, he did not want to be inconsistent. The contempt citation for William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress was being taken up then on the same grounds.

The result is as follows: In the New Republic's record of a decade of roll calls, taken on 108 issues, Marcantonio voted the way the liberals and the labor movement generally thought was right ONE HUNDRED TIMES. Brown voted right—as Marcantonio did, only nine times in that decade, and 91 times wrong and in opposition to Marcantonio.

And there is another fact which Reuther, if he wants facts, could find: a considerable percentage of the 100 issues on which Marcantonio voted "right" were on foreign policy.

I then looked into the N. R. voting record for some of the Congressmen whom Reuther and his friends give a 100 percent rating—like Lynch whom his people are supporting for the New York Governorship, or the late Rep. Lesinski of Detroit. Most of the Congressmen rated 100 percent today have on occasions strayed from the pro-Truman line. Lynch, for example, voted against the Greek-Turkish loan, for a loan to Franco and for the McCarran Bill. But on some 90-odd occasions he voted with Marcantonio. Lesinski voted against conscription and some other bills Reuther favored. But he voted with Marcantonio 90-odd times. On the other hand some of the worst foes of labor, including Dixiecrats, could meet Reuther's new political test hands down.

In the light of the WHOLE record it is obvious: Reuther deliberately faked the score to build up his political yardstick to serve as a means of swindling the workers into seeing ONLY those with clear pro-war records as "friends" of labor, and into opposing such staunch champions of the workers as Marcantonio.

Romanian Vacation For Anti-Fascist Kids

WHILE THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, carrying out Truman Doctrine policies, persecutes and hounds anti-fascist refugees, the Romanian Peoples Democracy sets aside one of its most beautiful areas as a vacation spot for the children of anti-fascist fighters and foreign political prisoners. The children were given vacations at the luxurious colony at Timisul de Jose, formerly a resort for the ultra-wealthy.



The children listen to a reading of a play they are to stage.



Discussing activities for the day.



Cheering on participants in an archery contest.

FREEDOM CRUSADE--FOR \$\$\$

By DONALD WOODS

GEN. LUCIUS CLAY, known as the man who struck a mighty blow for freedom by freeing Ilse Koch, Witch of Buchenwald, came back in the news this month as the national head and alleged originator of the Crusade for Freedom. L. M. Giannini, the nation's biggest banker, is his Pacific States director.

They form a fitting pair to lead U. S. imperialism's counter-drive to the Stockholm Peace Appeal. The choice of Giannini as the West Coast head of the Freedom Crusade expresses perfectly the nub of the whole business—the uncomplicated drive for monopoly profit.

The shy, 56-year-old arthritic son of old A. P. Giannini is, indeed, almost an abstraction of American finance capital. Scarcely ever mentioned in print or in public, he is personally one of the most obscure of American financiers.

Since the Big Lie is the essence of the Freedom Crusade, the late A.P.'s son is the ideal choice: the man who collects signatures purportedly pledging belief in equal rights derived from God and opposition to oppression everywhere, owes his eminence wholly and entirely to the fact that he was born to the most ruthless banker of modern times. Nobody ever claims that L. M. is a chip off the old block.

Wants Vigilantes

L. M., or Mario as he is often called, was, it is true, head of Transamerica Corporation when that giant holding company was a national scandal under charges of fraud, and for the past few years has been president of the Bank of America, but it was always understood that old A. P. was the boss. L. M. was the crown prince, ranking, along with the Ford and Hearst sons, as the nearest thing to royalty America affords.

Occasionally, as in the recent thought control "loyalty" oath drive at the University of California, Giannini is heard from. In that dispute he impatiently offered his resignation to the university's board of regents (an action which, incidentally, Gov. Warren has refused to accept) because the regents were "compromising" with communism.

"Impatiently" describes his feelings exactly. "Loyalty" oaths are not Giannini's way. He wants vigilantes. And he is ready to lead them himself.

"I can't stand for this socialist-communist trend in this country," the financier told the regents. "I want to organize 20th Century vigilantes . . . and I will, if necessary."

Since it is obviously the Bank of America which heads the Freedom Crusade in the West—Mario going along with the Bank—the story of Mario is clearly the story of the Bank of America, which

Objectives of the "crusade" are exemplified by its national head, Gen. Lucius Clay, who freed Ilse Koch, the Witch of Buchenwald, and by L. M. Giannini, West Coast director. Giannini, head of the powerful Bank of America, has kept most of his operations out of the news. It's a record of ruthless elimination of smaller rivals, "rewarding" of supine politicians, ugly charges of fraud, loathing of democratic processes.



L. M. GIANNINI



A. P. GIANNINI

Mario joined shortly after finishing college. He joined the Bank, it might be noted, during World War I, which really put the Bank of America on the map, and was president during World War II, when the Bank merely tripled its assets. Mario and the Bank—could hardly be considered an enterprising worker for peace. In fairness, however, it must be pointed out that the Freedom Crusade does not mention peace, but on the contrary waves the flag for war by pledging a fight against alleged "oppression" and "tyranny" wherever they raise their profit-threatening heads.

The statistics on L. M. Giannini's bank are impressive indeed. Two years after its boom during the last war it was the nation's largest bank, with total assets of \$5,765,000,000. It had 500 branches in California, handling 3,500,000 depositors, or 40 percent of the depositors in the state. In addition, the Giannini

family controls banking chains in Nevada, Oregon and Washington, three large insurance companies, vast real estate holdings, ranch lands, oil fields, manufacturing establishments, canneries, mortgage outfits and assorted enterprises. The total holdings surpass \$7 billions.

Like his father did, Mario believes in privacy—unless you happen to be one of the 3,000,000 Californians in the Bank of America's notorious Telefile—the nation's largest private Gestapo system.

The Telefile, pride of the Gianninis, is a master index by which any of 500 Bank of America managers can instantly find out if any of 3,000,000 Californians ever defaulted on a debt, got arrested for drunken driving, or committed a similar peccadillo that might prevent him from paying proper interest on a loan.

The Bank of America, of course, is noted as the common man's bank. Ever since talkative old A. P. went hustling

around the state in a buggy grabbing clients, it has been known as the bank where anyone can get a loan—provided they have the proper security, co-signers, ability to pay the 6 percent discount rate (actually about 12 percent interest) and aren't listed on the wrong side of the Telefile ledger.

The little bankers and business men, however, have not been so lucky. The Gianninis, when A. P. was boss and L. M. senior vice president, probably crushed more small bankers than Rockefeller did independent oil rivals. Hundreds of California bankers at one time formed the California League of Independent Bankers and swore never to sell out to A. P. and Mario. But their fight was as futile as the opposition of various governors, state bank superintendents, the Federal Reserve System, the Securities Exchange Commission and assorted New Deal agencies which have accused the Bank of America of fraud, misrepresentation, illegal manipulation and most of the rest of the crimes in the book of high finance. A. P. was always too powerful; he came out on top.

The Gianninis have always been alert to the value of legislatures—state and national. A. P. discovered the value of the back room boys in Sacramento when Mario was in knee pants. In 1904, A. P., who at 30 had become the monopoly produce boss of San Francisco ("We fight our way up, merge or drive out of business anyone who can oppose us," he said) inherited the tiny Bank of Italy in San Francisco's Italian district from his father-in-law.

Surviving the panic of 1907, A. P. observed that in Canada, where branch banking was permitted, the banks had better weathered the storm. He started thinking—and working. As one historian put it with subtle irony: "Not long after, in 1909, the California state legislature passed the California banking act, which authorized the establishment of branch banks."

'Rewarded' Political Friends

A. P. began buying up and forcing other banks into a chain. State officials as well as legislatures became friendly to Giannini. Writes Mathew Josephson, author of "The Robber Barons."

"Up to 1918 the state superintendent of banks had appeared neutral in handling the problems raised by the Bank of Italy; during eight years he merely investigated or delayed, but did little to halt its expansion. When he resigned from office he was appointed cashier of the Bank of Italy, which caused a good deal of talk at the time."

The banking superintendent who followed this man tried to outlaw branch banking, but eventually he, too, yielded and signed an authorization for the Bank of Italy to take over 16 banks. The next day he, also, became a bank executive.

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As We See It

A Conversation With A Well-Dressed Cannibal

By Milton Howard

I RECENTLY HAD A CONVERSATION with a cannibal, that is, a man who lives by eating, figuratively, other human beings. This cannibal was not garbed in feathers and a loin cloth. Nor did he have the excuse that he was hungry and couldn't find anything else to keep body and soul together. On the contrary, this cannibal was sitting next to me at a party, and he had before him a big plate of fine turkey meat and other delicacies. He was well dressed in a tweed suit, and spoke in a cultivated manner. How then did I know that he was a cannibal? By his conversation.

"Looks like we are going to have another war in two or three years," he said gaily just to start the conversation off on a cordial footing. At first I didn't quite get what he had said because his mouth was bulging full with the expensive food.

He repeated his cheerful remark, and then went on to explain confidentially that he is a partner in a factory which now makes some kind of expensive kitchen gadget. The market for these gadgets was getting quite weak of late. But, since his plant is a large one, it is listed with the



War Department as available for "defense work." It seems that this is what made this gentleman feel so elated.

I WANTED TO PUNCTURE the smug happiness with which he contemplated another war, and I replied that "there isn't going to be another war even though we are propagandized all the time on its inevitability."

"What!" he fairly shouted at me, angrily. "Where did you get that stuff? Are you blind or something? Can't you see that the whole business is heading for a blow-up with Russia?"

The idea that there wasn't going to be a war made him swallow some food and nearly started him coughing. I said I didn't want another war. I didn't want to have my children atombombed. I couldn't see what there was to fight about, and concluded that all reports show that it's hard to find anyone in Europe, or even here, who wants to go out and die in another war. He replied that this Communism stuff was a menace and had to be stopped somewhere. What's wrong with Communism? I ventured to ask.

You kidding? he asked me. No, I replied, just what is wrong with it. Well, he answered, it takes away liberty and it is so darned inefficient because it takes away all incentive to the individual to go out and clean up a fortune. Oh, I said, it's inefficient. Then how come this inefficient system in Russia, which has had only about one generation in which to build up from a farm country into an industrial one, can be such a menace to our country which has been building magnificent factories for

nearly one hundred years? You can't say it's inefficient and a menace at the same time, I tried to argue. And, if it's efficient, despite all your views, then we ought to study it to see what we can learn from it to make our own country safe from poverty, crises and such troubles. I could see he was getting quite sore, so I switched the subject slightly.

"ANOTHER WAR WOULD MEAN an awful mess of suffering for us what with all this atombomb business we read about," I said. "You got any children? I see they are starting to teach us how to act in the schools if an atomic war starts."

He regained some of his composure at this point and started to boast. "You don't catch me living around here in New York much longer," he replied. "This boy looks ahead. We are planning to buy a house out in New Jersey, far, far away from the big city."

"What about me and my kids in New York?" I asked. "You feel fine that you are going to get in on the defense contracts. But meanwhile, my kids may die as a result of it."

I am afraid I began to act up somewhat. This happy-looking gent with the turkey sandwich had lost all sense of humanity as have so many others, the real big ones who own the factories, or speculate on the stock market or commodity exchanges. These men have become the new kind of cannibal. They have made a system in which their private happiness and comfort depends upon the organization of the death of children—including my children. That is why I curse them. So will all who love children.

America's First Communist Leader

By DAVID GOLDWAY

Executive Secretary, Jefferson School of Social Science

"PERHAPS more than any other person, he typified the movement to merge the European labor movement with that of the United States." These words of tribute were written by Samuel Compers, founder and for almost half a century president of the American Federation of Labor. Yet the subject of this tribute is hardly known today—even in the labor and Communist movement.

His name is Frederick Albert Sorge. The reason for the black-out is that he was a Communist—the leading Communist of the United States from the days of the Civil War to the end of the nineteenth century.

October 26, 1950 marks the 44th anniversary of the death of F. A. Sorge. We would do well to mark this anniversary—as no doubt every school child in the future socialist America will—for Sorge was an outstanding figure in the early history of the socialist and labor movements of our country.

He came to the United States with the great wave of German immigrants after the 1848 revolution, along with Joseph Weydemeyer, Carl Schurz, August Willich, Dr. Adolph Douai, and hundreds of others who made important contributions to the democratic development of their new homeland. Like Weydemeyer, Sorge had been not only a revolutionary but also a socialist, and was a close friend of Marx and Engels.

Largely through Sorge's efforts, the Communist movement in the U. S. grew to 5,000 members by 1872. Beginning in 1867 these groups affiliated with the International Working Men's Association. At its height there were 30 sections of the First International in this country. The majority of these early Communists, Sorge tells us, were "plain wage workers and handicraftsmen of every possible trade."

"These proletarians," he wrote, "vied

Frederick Albert Sorge died 44 years ago, but in his lifetime he was recognized as the outstanding Marxist of the Western Hemisphere. Practical organizer of American workers, Marxist theoretician and friend of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Sorge was one of the founders and giants of the international labor movement.

with one another in mastering economic and philosophical problems. Among the hundreds of members who belonged to the Association from 1869 to 1874, there was hardly one who had not read his Marx (Capital), and more than a dozen of them had absorbed the most involved passages and definitions, and were thus armed against every attack of the capitalist, petty-bourgeois, radical or reform schools. It was gratifying to attend the sessions of the Association. . . .

Fought Rightist

And Anarchist Trends

Sorge gave U. S. workers their first lesson in the struggle "on two fronts." He battled against both Lassalleian and anarchist tendencies that early developed among the Communist groups. The Lassalleian influence was expressed in the rejection of all trade union work and the exclusive emphasis on political action. Following the lead of Marx and Engels, Sorge exposed the vulgar Lassalleian theory of the "iron law of wages" which contended that since there is always a reserve army of labor, the worker must receive, on the average, the minimum wage. Sorge showed that trade union struggle can win wage raises, as well as improved working conditions. For the full liberation of the working class, Sorge taught, both economic and political action are necessary.

At the same time Sorge had to lead the fight for the expulsion of Section 12 of the International which had come under the domination of middle class anarchist elements. He hit out hard at the leaders of this group, Victoria Woodhull and Tennessee Claflin, who insisted on "intruding themselves into the ranks of labor either for intellectual purposes or for advancing some hobbies of their own by the aid of the working people." While he wholeheartedly espoused the cause of woman suffrage, Sorge categorically rejected their advocacy of free love and sexual freedom as an anarchistic doctrine having nothing in common with the interests of the working class or socialism.

At the Congress of the International at the Hague in 1872, Sorge was one of the clearest and staunchest supporters of Marx and Engels in their fight with the anarchist Bakunin. When at the end of the Congress it was decided to move the headquarters of the International to America, Sorge was the obvious choice for the post of General Secretary.

From 1872 until its liquidation in 1876, Sorge worked tirelessly to stem the inevitable disintegration of the International in the face of insurmountable objective difficulties and internal dissensions.

Following the dissolution of the International, Sorge continued to work to keep the American socialists from falling into the twin bogs of sectarianism

and opportunism. Finding it difficult to make headway among the foreign-born socialist groups, he turned his attention to trying to build a national labor federation. He joined with Ira Steward in the formation of the Eight Hour League in Boston in 1877. The following year Sorge and J. P. McDonnell organized the textile workers of New Jersey. He was on friendly terms with Samuel Compers, who in 1891 asked Sorge to come to his aid in his difficulties with the intransigent Socialist Labor Party. Compers also wrote to "Fred" Engels for help, but Engels had Sorge convey his "declination with thanks."

Lenin Lauded

Writings

In addition to Sorge's claim to fame in his own right, he is guaranteed immortality by his voluminous correspondence with Marx and Engels over a period of more than 30 years. Lenin speaks of the Marx-Engels correspondence with Sorge as having immense scientific and political significance.

"From the point of view of the practical policy and tactics of a workers' party," writes Lenin, "we here see a model example of the way in which the creators of The Communist Manifesto defined the tasks of the struggling proletariat in application to the different stages of the national labor movement in various countries."

Let the McCarrans of today review the life of Sorge, who was after all only one of scores of important Marxists in American history. Let them try to reconcile their ignorant charge of "foreign agent" with the true facts. Let them but allow the people to learn the real history of our country and our labor movement, and see what happens to their anti-Communist plots and crusades.

But the very purpose of their thought-control measures is to prevent the people from knowing these things. Our history, and that of the whole world, teaches that in these matters it is the working class that has the last word. And that word is Communism.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST LIBRARY

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

not expecting visitors. Then she showed us evangelical books of the 11th and 12th centuries. There were ancient scriptures, stories of the Saints beautifully illustrated by hand. And she showed us the copies of these books made exactly like the originals so you can handle and use the book.

The manuscript department was in the old wing of the building, which had been part of a pre-revolutionary library, far, far smaller than it is now. The major buildings had been finished in 1941. There are 18 floors of book stacks, catalogues, rooms, books and more books.

There are two reading rooms for children, for the very young and one for teen agers. Catalogues in the reading room for the small children had illustrations on the cards as well as the names of the books. There were beautiful displays on the walls illustrating various subjects in science, history, literature, the life of Stalin, Marxism, etc.

Klevinsky showed us how they've mechanized the issuance of books to readers after they make out a call slip. We saw the elevator conveyors constantly moving up and down the floors with the slips and the books. He took us down to the basement where we saw little electric cars moving automatically and carrying books the length of the buildings. Among the book stacks we noticed that the air conditioning and lighting was adjusted to best preserve the books.

In addition to the Lenin Library there are 2,500 local libraries in Moscow and 800,000 in the U.S.S.R. The Lenin Library is open seven days a week from 9 in the morning to 12 midnight.

It occurred to me that 1952 was the year the Alsop brothers had been barking about regularly in the N. Y. Herald Tribune as the date when the Soviet Union will be ready for war. Yes, that's the date when the new additions to the Lenin Library will be completed. The "war" you see the Soviet government and Soviet people preparing, and waging, is a war against ignorance. A trip through the Lenin Library gives good evidence of that.

Freedom Crusade--for \$\$\$

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

This time A. P. was more subtle; the second bank superintendent got a job in a "rival" chain. Most of the rival chains, of course, were also controlled by A. P.

One such "rival" chain was the Bank of America, whose name Giannini took for the parent chain.

In 1926 A. P. and Mario quite openly elected their own governor. Three hundred Giannini branch managers were summoned from 165 towns and told to elect C. C. Young as governor. Young was elected. Will C. Wood became state banking superintendent and promptly authorized Giannini to take over his satellite chains. Wood, of course, became a Bank of America executive when he retired from office. And by 1927 Giannini had 300 banks in 187 California towns. One San Pedro bank alone was multiplied into 139 banks.

In 1927 A. P. and Mario went to New York to crack the national bank picture. Mario was set up as head of Transamerica, which became a billion-dollar holding company, floating as many as \$100,000,000 issues of stock overnight and listing 24,000,000 shares on the exchange.

Transamerica Scandal

The Morgans—whose word was traditionally law in American banking—at first gave the nod to A. P. and L. M., but later frowned on their freebooting competition. A. P. and L. M. went ahead, pushing the great pyramiding that was current in those days. Transamerica became known as the nation's largest investment trust.

One example will show how A. P. and L. M. operated. Their Bank of Italy sold a new issue of 50,000 shares of its 100 par value stock to their Bancitaly Corporation—also controlled by A. P. and L. M.—for \$550 a share. In 12 days the stock split five for one, and the new split-up stock sold for \$300, or \$1,500 on the original share before it was split into five. Profit: \$47,500,000 at a stroke of the Giannini pen.

Giannini, of course, went down in

"Bloody Thursday" of the great '29 crash, and for two years lost control. He came back, kicked out his renegade partners who had taken over, bought up the banks where they managed to get jobs.

With the bank he inherited the great Transamerica scandal. Every paper in the land carried the headline: "Giannini Accused of Fraud." The Gianninis, the U. S. Government said, exaggerated claims, concealed subsidiaries, manipulated stock, let insiders make fabulous profits. Two hundred volumes of testimony went into the Securities Exchange Commission hearings and World War II was over before the case was wearily dropped. By this time the family again was in trouble with the government, but last month they were winning again: one government suit was dropped.

Along with the Associated Farmers, the California Chamber of Commerce, Standard Oil, Pacific Gas & Electric, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, L. M. seems for the present firmly entrenched in the top rung of reaction in the West, and his appointment as Pacific director of the Freedom Crusade indicates he has nothing to fear from the Truman administration.

Newspapers occasionally are forced to run news of government indictments against the Bank of America, but L. M. is a "sacred cow," no editorial writer frowns on L. M., even though an ad from the Bank of America's annual \$800,000 advertising budget doesn't appear in the same edition.

John D. Rockefeller financed research; L. M. sponsors Freedom Crusades. Along with the friend of the Witch of Buchenwald, he can well afford to sponsor anti-Communist petitions which prattle of the fight against tyranny and equal rights derived from God.

In fact, by his light, he HAS to do something to combat the Stockholm Peace Appeal petition drive. After all, his bank merely TRIPLED its assets in World War II. As some colleague at the Olympic Club has undoubtedly told him—"Now look, Mario, if you want to QUADRUPLE your assets. . . ."

A DAY IN MARC'S DISTRICT

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

dollars. Brother. He handed it right back and said don't do that. We're not in it for that. That's Marc' people." That's why he's registered ALP and will vote the slate, he said.

In Spanish Harlem

Go up to Spanish Harlem, where the dark-eyed Puerto Ricans live. I sat at the Club Obrero one night when the Puerto Rican Negro Committee for Unity listened to him. The place was pandemonium. Mothers brought their babies to the meeting, cheered when Marc called their enemies "ladrones," women wept when they sang La Borinquena after he spoke.

Those who say they'll vote for Donovan? The ones to whom I spoke had no other argument than the argument Donovan uses. A thin, peaked woman of twenty-five said "I'm voting for Donovan." Why? "Nobody's called Donovan a Red," she replied. Oh, of course, she knows "Marcantonio has helped people, and all that" but the red scare had paralyzed her wits and nothing else mattered. She had become the puppet those who back Donovan hope to make all plain people.

But she was unlike the many who stood on the street-corners listening to the little congressman, standing with intent eye and taking his hand when he finished. A typical scene: when he descends from the platform some crowd forward with their problems, their woes. "Sure, call me up at the headquarters," he told one elderly man. He gives him the phone number. The man puts his hand on the congressman's shoulder. It's that way up and down First Ave., wherever the congressman speaks. And the people know it. They tell you of the evicted family, that Irish woman with five kids and the other families, evicted one night several months ago. "Marc put them up right in his own headquarters," they will tell you. "Ever heard another Congressman do that? Ever hear of a Congressman who helped a family by carrying sacks of coal up the stairs?"

"If that's Red, then, brother. . . ."

THE WORKER

Two Points of View on 'Broken Arrow'

By DAVID PLATT

PHIL FRANKFELD writes from Baltimore, Md.:

"In your recent report on Broken Arrow, you raised a number of serious criticisms of the film, which in the main are correct. Yet your overall evaluation of this picture is a very negative one. I want to take issue with some of your conclusions and, above all, with your overall evaluation."

Before we give you Frankfeld's views on the picture, here's what we said about it in the Daily Worker on Oct. 5:

Broken Arrow, 20th-Fox film written by Michael Blankfort about the Apache Indians, is a good film up to the point where the Indians stop fighting the whites and begin fighting each other.

In exchange for James Stewart's militant defense of the Apaches in scenes which go far beyond any previous Hollywood film on the subject, in exchange for a white-Indian love story that ends in marriage (though the Indian girl is played by a white actress to soften the impact), in exchange for a magnificent portrait of the Apache leader Cochise, we are asked to pay a heavy price.

The price for giving us a "good" Apache is the head of the "bad" Indian Geronimo. Yes, Geronimo—a name long vilified by the American ruling class for his resistance to military and vigilante terror—a name that brings to mind immortals like the Negro slave Nat Turner and John

Brown—is the villain of the picture.

Geronimo is the "agitator," the "extremist," the "renegade," who breaks with his more moderate superior Cochise, refuses to surrender to U.S. slavery. He is the "savage" we are asked to hate while admiring the leniency of the noble white army officer toward the "good" Indians. The "good" Indians are those who do not resist.

How many times have we seen this brass-hat idea of the goodness of non-resistance to tyranny depicted in Hollywood films? If all the movies about the American Indians that struck this hypocritical note were laid end to end in their cans they would stretch from 20th-Fox studios to the Apache reservation in Oklahoma.

As for the caricature of Geronimo, this is the expected treatment that all great colonial fighters against imperialism have received in the films from Aguirre in the Philippine war of 1900 to the North Koreans in 1950.

For a while though it seemed like Broken Arrow was going to be different. There were plenty of warnings in the early parts of the picture, however, that the payoff would not be at the expense of American military prestige. For one thing, the film pictured the excesses of the Indians but did not show a single scene of army brutality toward the Apaches. Yet the history of those wars shows that the worst pages by far were written not by



the Apaches but by the military.

FOLLOWING are Frankfeld's impressions of Broken Arrow:

"For the first time in Hollywood's existence, the Indian people are treated with dignity and respect. They are not presented as wild, barbaric, cruel and treacherous beings, whose sole cause for existence was to waylay and scalp white Americans. The Apaches are presented as a people fighting for their land, for their customs, for their existence against the greed of white men determined to take over their territories in the search for gold and plunder. The Indians are presented as excellent fighters operating with a plan and military skill superior to the white Americans. They also live up to a civilized code in the fact that they take no scalps and did not kill Jimmy Stewart who had

saved the life of the young Apache boy.

"Secondly, the culture and religious ceremonies of the Apaches are presented in a manner that proved that the Indians had developed a high level of cultural and religious life of their own. The Indian dances, the passage of a young Indian girl into maidenhood, and above all, the wedding ceremony is a very moving and beautiful part of the entire picture. The homes built by the Apaches also showed a high degree of development of their material existence.

"Thirdly, the fact that intermarriage took place (regardless of the fact that the Indian girl was played by a white actress—which fact could not be known to the audience) and the solemn warnings issued against it by Chief Cochise is as applicable today in the love relations between Negroes and whites as it was between Indian and whites. They were married and they were extremely happy in their married life which—for Hollywood—is a revolutionary development.

"Fourthly, in Gen. Howard's speech to Stewart, he boldly attacks white supremacy through the medium of the Bible when he declares that his 'Bible does not distinguish between men on the basis of the pigmentation of their skin.'

"Fifthly, the treachery of the white Americans is stated in two parts of the film—once when Cochise refers to the armistice signed with the military which



was broken by them, and Cochise's brother was hanged and again when the colonel informs Gen. Howard that he has soldiers hidden inside the wagons and was hoping that he would be attacked.

"True, the role of Geronimo is misrepresented and slandered. The historic fact that the peace treaty was broken by the white Americans later on and Geronimo became the rallying center of resistance to white Americans is never once stated. That is the basic weakness of the picture, because in the long run, Geronimo's position of suspicion and complete lack of confidence in white Americans proved to be correct—and not Cochise's.

"But the positive features enumerated above—and the fact that the Indians are shown fighting for their land—could have pertinence even insofar as the heroic struggle of the Korean people is concerned for their freedom against American imperialism. The film Broken Arrow must therefore be viewed positively."

—PHIL FRANKFELD.

Other opinions on Broken Arrow are invited.

CURRENT MOVIES

BITTER RICE (Italian). The struggles of the rice workers in a section of Italy little known to the outside world, should have made a drama of great originality and vitality but director Giuseppe De Santis used this interesting locale and its inhabitants merely as background for a 'tite melo-drama about stolen jewels and unhappy love.

GLASS MENAGERIE (Warner Bros.). Vaguely symbolic story of an unhappy trio living in a dismal tenement apartment in St. Louis during the depression '30's. Skilfully directed and acted.

THE BREAKING POINT (Warner Bros.). Out of the need for money to keep his fishing yacht and his wife and two kids—John Garfield "gets into deep water" with the underworld. A 'dangerous blonde' also enters his life. He pays for his duplicity by the loss of his Negro friend (Juano Hernandez). But the audience does not feel this as a genuine loss of a human being, because the character of the Negro actor never emerges from the overlying banality of the crime, murder and sex theme.

SUNSET BOULEVARD (Paramount). A slickly made but basically dishonest approach to the film industry's callous treatment of its former stars. Gloria Swanson works hard in the role of a once famous, now mentally sick movie actress who hopes to make a come-back from Hollywood's junk heap, but is bested by the script which failed to provide for living, convincing characters.

ABBOTT AND COSTELLO in the Foreign Legion. It's their 25th film together. That's all that can be said for it.

TEA FOR TWO. Doris Day, Gordon MacRae, Eve Arden. Fairly acceptable fluffy musical adapted from the 25-year-old stage hit No, No, Nanette.

JUST FOR US

Filler-Inners

Cleveland, Ohio.

Peter, age 7 and Betsy, age 5.

I wish:

- 1—Money for poor people and give poor people a job.
- 2—Toys for children.
- 3—That nobody would start wars.

Roxbury, Mass.

Eileen, age 11½.

I wish:

- 1—That all my dearest friends and relatives would never die.
- 2—That I had a baby sister.
- 3—That people would know what communism is, so we could all live without fear of another war, because the communists are good people.



Dear "Just For Us":

I am glad you are back. I have sent in another "active pup" comic strip. I hope the children enjoy it



like they did the last one. I will send in some more soon.

GWEN KATZ, age 9,
Philadelphia, Pa.



Dear Readers and Writers of the Children's Page,
One day it was raining out, very hard, and I had nothing to do, so

I asked one of my friends to come in my house and play with me. After she went out I wrote a poem about what we had done.

A RAINY DAY

On days when it is raining out,
Do you sit around and pout?

Or do you find new things to do,
And ask friends to come and play with you.

It's fun to find new games to play
When you can't go out on a rainy day.

LAURA, age 10.





Half the World

by Claudia Jones

WHEN A U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE takes time out to compare an average housewife's daily tasks to world politics, as did Dean Acheson, on receipt of his "Freedom House Award," it's really time to prick up one's ears.

This is so, not only because of this reference, but because this much-heralded Acheson speech, made over a national hookup, was previously announced as the speech to clarify American foreign policy, which is under fire all over the globe and increasingly here at home.



Of course, it must be stated that Mr. Acheson's reference to the average housewife, if not unique is original. Long, long ago, a famed and honored working class world leader, Lenin, by name, made this analogy, when he stated that "every housewife must learn to govern the state." While Mr. Acheson's analogy was made not at all in this wise, his emphasis, nonetheless, deserves some attention.

"Diplomacy," said Mr. Acheson, "in our world, is like a housewife's job. It is never finished. It is a process of life-of growth—and we must be prepared to work away, seeking improvements and adjustments where we can." (N. Y. Times, Oct. 9, 1950.)

AMEN. OF COURSE, every housewife knows what budgeting, cleaning house and making improvements in family welfare means. She knows it means not only taking care of the trouble in one's house, she knows it means living with one's neighbors, not in jealous comparison, or hatred, but in good neighborliness. Working-class housewives especially know it means the ability to live in peace with one's own family and people, to clean up one's own backyard, to recognize the time-honored American working class slogan: an injury to one is an injury to all. To do this, housewives know this means that we must practice what we preach, else our example is not emulated, but isolated, condemned, and, as a last resort, fought against. And they know in their mature womanliness that diplomacy, like managing household tasks, is a process of life and growth.

THESE HOUSEWIVES searched in vain for another sentence which would show them how to accomplish this—because assuredly Mr. Acheson wasn't proposing how the overwhelming majority of working class women could end this household drudgery which is the fabric of their existence under capitalism. But all they got out of the Acheson speech was a promise of "peace by strength"—reminiscent of Hitler's vainglorious slogan of "peace through strength"—a slogan which gradually placed millions of German democrats, including housewives, economically, ideologically and socially behind the Nazi program of world conquest, with its train of vile atrocities and fascism.

Mr. Acheson's "peace by strength" slogan is as phony as was the "Freedom House" award by its Wall Street sponsors. Translated this slogan means, guns not butter, bullets not classrooms, planes not child care centers, wage freezes for our husbands, not wage increases, jimcrow not equality, war not peace.

HENCE, Mr. ACHESON'S homily to housewives notwithstanding only illustrates a new trend in the already growing efforts to win American women to the Wall Street program of atomic world war. Not least in this jingoism is the bid for the 1950 women's vote. These trends range from Xmas "atomic lab sets" for junior, to hasty "pumping for women's role in factories," etc. Defense Secretary Symington recently in an appeal to women accelerated their fears of atomic war. A recent Washington meeting of prominent national women's organizations set up what is termed a "crisis nucleus" to act as a "clearing house" for the drafting of women into top post national defense positions. In short, for the war program reputed to be a "top secret" high of 70 billions!

BECAUSE OF these and other trends, the speech of another National Secretary, has so much meaning for American women and their families. I refer to the recent report at a National Plenary session of the Communist Party, of Gus Hall, national secretary. Now available for reading in the November issue of the magazine Political Affairs, this report is a vast contrast to Acheson's speech which would hitch the masses of women to the disastrous Truman GOP Wall Street death chariot of a third world war.

Keynoting the peace struggle, Hall declared: "The most sustained, most active force in the broadest peace movement, comes from the masses of women. There is need for a much greater effort and attention to the development of this movement among the masses of women." The report deals concretely with the fears of the masses of women who are "worried about atomic warfare." From his over-all premise of the need to broaden and win the fight for peace, to rescind the Wood-McCarran fascist statute, Hall stresses the necessity for overcoming difficulties to be learned "in leading masses, in united front actions."

Singling out as an example of these difficulties, concern by women for outlawing atomic warfare and who simultaneously want bomb shelters, he declared: "It would be just as fatal a mistake to just work for bomb shelters period, without using the movement to drive home the more basic understanding of the struggle for peace, or the character of the war."

Here is not only a well-worth reading guide for housewives and particularly working women, but it also represents courageous leadership in the real defense of freedom, which today means the fight for peace, equality and security, true source of the nation's strength.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

GREEK MOTHERS' APPEAL:

Save the Lives Of Our Sons

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mothers of Greek patriots recently condemned to death sent out an appeal to all the women of the world. Their children have just been condemned by a Special Court in Athens and every moment these mothers fear that the terrible sentence is being carried out. In the prisons of Averof, dozens of patriots, who have been imprisoned for four years, were subjected to the worst years of tortures, and are now threatened with court martial. This means new executions. Below we print their Appeal. We urge WOMEN TODAY readers to send appropriate protests to the Greek government.

WE MOTHERS, WIVES AND SISTERS of the political prisoners condemned to death in the prisons of Averof, appeal to you. Our children, husbands and brothers, fighters of the National Resistance for democracy, independence and peace, have been sentenced by the civil and military courts between 1945 and 1949, for the sole reason that they were fighters for the people and for their political opinions. They have received various sentences, ranging from imprisonment to death.

Up to the present time, they have escaped the executioners' bullets which have laid low thousands of children of our martyred people in this accursed period of monarcho-fascism and civil war.

For four whole years, they have been living in prison and in concentration camps. They have been tortured in the police stations and in the accursed islands of Makronissos. They have been through the terrors of such haunts of death as Yura, Corfu and Cephalonia. The inhuman living conditions provided for them beggar description. The fascist governments have tried every means to break them physically, and they have succeeded. Ninety percent of them are tubercular.

After the elections and the formation of the Plastiras government, we hoped to see the sun of peace and democracy shine upon the soil of Greece, we hoped to see our sons, our husbands and our brothers released from prisons, and that, together, men and women, united, we would begin to reconstruct our devastated motherland. But a melancholy fate awaited us. The Plastiras government has not only not carried out its promises of peace, democracy, equality and amnesty, but is preparing a new crime against the prisoners.

The government and the Minister of Justice are concentrating their attention upon the imprisoned fighters, because, caged up for years, they hold high the banner of the honor and fidelity of the martyred Greek people, because they do not demean themselves to sign the degrading



"We lie awake each night in agony..." The picture is that of an aged Greek woman.

declaration which they are asked to sign.

As if they have not suffered, and are not still suffering enough tortures, as if the exhausting conditions under which they are living are not sufficient, they are now under the threat of court martial.

The Minister of Justice, M. Tsatsos, has ordered the prisoners to appear before court martial on the basis of law 509 on the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the regime. Thus, they claim that prisoners, chained up in jails like those of the Middle Ages, such as are the prisons of Corfu, in fortresses like the prisons of Averof, under the menace of machine guns and sentinels, threaten the regime!

The application of law 509 in the prisons and concentration camps means the immediate extermination of the prisoners. A new army of hostages of death alongside the 3,000 who are already awaiting death. It means a new period of executions in our bloodstained motherland.

Only a general amnesty will wrest the tens of thousands of condemned political prisoners from the hands of the hangmen.

Only a general amnesty will open the way to the development of peaceful conditions in Greece.

AND... FROM ATHENS:

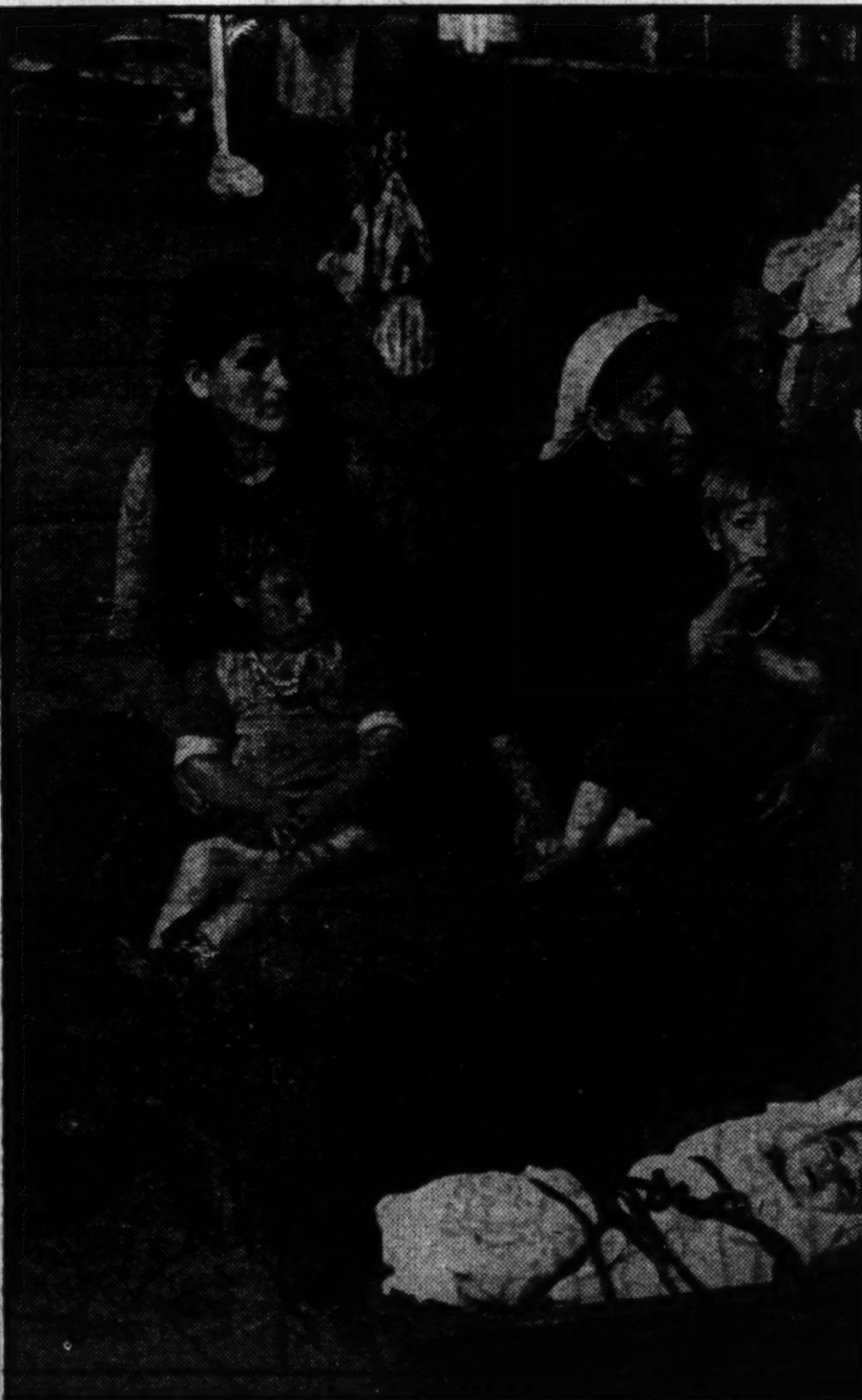
WE 13 GREEK MOTHERS, whose children have been tried and condemned to the irremediable and tragic sentence of death by the Athens Special Military Tribunal, in our grief appeal to you.

We live continually in the shadow of death; we lie awake each night in agony, not knowing whether our children will be alive the next day.

We want to tell you that our children have been tried and condemned without being charged with any penal offense, without even having been accused of injustice, acts of violence or crimes. The acts of which they are accused were committed at the beginning of 1949, while they have been prisoners since 1946-47.

Our children are young workers, students, university scholars, men who have given everything for Greece from 1940 up to the present time.

Because of all this we send you this fervent appeal, and we are sure that you will take action on behalf of these poor Greeks who are threatened with execution. And we assure you we shall keep forever a grateful memory of that intervention.



These two Greek families live together in a narrow, one-room hut.

The Worker



Pravda Calls Stassen Letter 'Dirty' Game

— See Page 3 —

Vol. XV, No. 43



October 22, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

GRAFT SCANDALS ROCK WAR PARTIES

Large ALP Vote Seen as Answer

— See Pages 2 and 4 —



How N.Y. Times Held Up Moscow Peace Stories

— See Page 5 —

Dem, GOP Scandals Rock Voters

By Michael Singer

Growing awareness of the American Labor Party program and candidates was indicated by response to its meetings and statements, and by an influx of mail at state headquarters this week. The effect of the Hanley nomination deal letter and the increasing revulsion of voters to the Tammany graft scandal, accelerated by acting Mayor Impellitteri's charges that Democratic leaders offered him a Supreme Court judgeship "bribe" to withdraw as candidate, have brought heightened recognition of the independent progressive ALP platform.

Charge Jansen Ousted Teacher In Reprisal

Thought control ouster proceeding against Louis Jaffe, social science teacher, were on Friday called a reprisal by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen for Jaffe's courageous criticism of the Board of Education's laxity on safeguarding academic freedom.

Nathan Witt, defense attorney, brought out during cross examination of Jansen, that persecution of Jaffe began in February, 1948, when Jaffe wrote a critical article on the school system for the Bulletin of the Association of Teachers of Social Studies.

Jansen admitted he called Jaffe to his office and upbraided him for writing the article, which was entitled "Challenges to Academic Freedom."

"Yes," Jansen testified, "I remember criticizing that article."

Witt charged Jaffe was put on Jansen's purge list at that time. Jansen suspended Jaffe last May after he refused to state whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party.

Jaffe was the fifth of a group of eight Jewish teachers, charged with insubordination. His trial was concluded Friday, and, as in the other cases, decision was reserved.

Trial of Isadore Rubin, Manual Training High School Teacher, sixth on the list, was also concluded in the Board of Education's Brooklyn auditorium Friday.

7TH TRIAL TUESDAY

The trial of Abraham Lederman, teacher in P. S. 64 and president of the Teachers Union, seventh of

(Continued on Page 7)

the Hanley nomination deal letter and the increasing revulsion of voters to the Tammany graft scandal, accelerated by acting Mayor Impellitteri's charges that Democratic leaders offered him a Supreme Court judgeship "bribe" to withdraw as candidate, have brought heightened recognition of the independent progressive ALP platform.

The major dent in the two-party steamroller was the dramatic demands for a Senate inquiry into Democratic-Republican corruption made by John T. McManus, ALP gubernatorial candidate. Sen. Guy Gillette (D-Ia), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, was weighing the ALP request for a full Senate probe.

Sen. Gillette had not yet returned to his Cherokee, Ia. home from Dubuque where he reportedly conferred with other committee members on the ALP request. An informant told Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, who called the senator's home on Friday that an answer might be forthcoming over the weekend.

The senator's reply to the Labor Party proposal last Wednesday dampened Democratic jubilation over the Hanley revelation, since McManus demanded a hearing not only into the Dewey deal but into Tammany gambling links in New York City, Truman's appointment of O'Dwyer as ambassador, and Impellitteri's expose of Tammany judgeship offers not to run for mayor.

At Democratic state headquarters the initial excitement over Rep. Walter A. Lynch's request to federal authorities for a probe of the Hanley nomination deal has subsided. No one spoke of the investigation and irritation was privately expressed at the ALP's dramatic projection of the issue.

Democrats are aware that a sena-

(Continued on Page 6)

700 at Columbia Sign Plea For Doomed Negro Officer

A 25-foot scroll urging that President Truman free Lieut. Leon Gilbert, set up on 116 St. and Broadway by students from Columbia University and Barnard, has already been signed by over 700 students. More than 60 telegrams were sent protesting the procedure of the trial in Korea that sentenced Lieut. Gilbert to death, and demanding that the sentence be set aside.

Students signing the petitions were seen wearing buttons of all political parties. One student inscribed next to his name that he was a "Fair Deal Democrat."

STUDENTS COOL TO "CRUSADE"

Collection of signatures on the "Crusade for Freedom" scroll at Columbia College is meeting with "suspicion" among students, the Columbia Daily Spectator revealed last week.

Even though the scholl was initiated by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, it appears to be far from popular among students.

Eisenhower appealed to the student organizations to get the whole university's cooperation behind the "crusade," but, it was stated by the Spectator, of Columbia College, which contains about 7 percent of the students at the University, is involved.

"Although over 200 signatures were solicited after the first three hours," reported the Spectator, "most students expressed their suspicions as to the goal of the drive..."

Fewer than 60 signatures were obtained from the 600 Barnard students, after student letters and editorials in the Barnard Bulletin showed disapproval of the background and purposes of the Crusade.



MRS. KAY GILBERT, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left), and Ton-dalayo.

Hearings Begin Tuesday in Capital On Doomed Negro Lieut. Gilbert

Hearings on the case of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., young Negro officer condemned to death in Korea on charges of refusing to obey an order to advance with his troops, will begin Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, in the Pentagon office of the Army's Judge Advocate General in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of the condemned officer, is expected to plead for her husband's life. Attorneys Judson E. Ruch and William W. Wogan of York, Pa., home of the Gilbert family, will argue for a reduction of Lt. Gilbert's sentence.

Meanwhile, under guard in an Army stockade in Japan, Lt. Gilbert reiterated to newsmen his belief that all the facts in his case were not getting to the public. At the same time, other aspects of the now celebrated case of U.S. Army Jimcrow came to light as—

• Nineteen-year-old Pvt. James T. Ettson, Jr., a Negro GI training at Fort Bragg, N.C., killed himself by discharging a .22 caliber rifle into his heart after leaving a note which indicated he had been worrying over some infraction of military regulations. Relatives believed the injustices done Lt. Gilbert convinced Ettson that he would not receive a fair trial.

• Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert, Sr., mother of the condemned officer, wrote President Truman: "His fate is in the hands of you and God, President. Please spare his life for his country and his beloved wife and children. Hoping and praying you will hear my plea in my greatest hour of sorrow, please, Mr. President, save the life of this young soldier."

• A war correspondent for a leading Negro weekly cited "unconfirmed reports" in Korea that the son of Gen. William B. Kean, commanding general of the 25th Division who approved the death sentence on Lt. Gilbert, was relieved of command of a platoon with the 35th Regiment, which is part of the 25th Division, for misconduct before the enemy. How-

ever, he was restored to command the following day without court-martial action. It was Gen. Kean whom the Negro press quoted earlier as having said he "would not rest until he got a death sentence for Gilbert."

In his interview with the press, Lt. Gilbert emphatically denied that he refused to obey the order to advance with his troops—an order given him by Col. N. V. White, regimental commander.

"I was trying to explain to him why it could not be carried out," said Lieut. Gilbert. "There were twelve men in my command and I considered it my duty as an officer

to show why the order meant certain death."

Then, according to Lieut. Gilbert, the following exchange took place.

"The colonel ordered me to go back up there on the hill to that place where we had set up the command post. He didn't ask about the situation; he just told me to take the man back there the back way."

"But I had just come down that way and I knew you couldn't go through. I said the road was covered."

"But the colonel just said for me

(Continued on Page 6)

POINT OF ORDER

'I would like to register'

By Alan Max

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir:

Those who are called on to register under the McCarran Law are described as spies and supporters of dictatorship. Now I have been spying on workers for years and have always been for dictators. So please register me under the law so that I can escape the heavy penalties that come with refusal to register.

Very truly yours,

J. EDGAR SNOOPER.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir:

Please disregard the letter I sent you yesterday asking you to register me under the McCarran Law. I have just read the law over again and find another section. This one says that since anyone who registers is guilty of spying and supporting dictatorship, he can go to jail for 10 years.

Please throw my first letter in the waste-basket and forget the whole thing.

Very truly yours,

J. EDGAR SNOOPER.

P.S.—If it is illegal for you to throw my letter away, then let me state that I gave false evidence in my first letter. I plead guilty to perjury—I believe that I can get only five years for that.—J.E.S.

Meat Prices Rise 2.8% in Week

WASHINGTON.—Meat prices rose 2.8 percent for the week ending Oct. 17, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Friday.

The bureau's wholesale price index was 11.1 percent higher than in the same week last year and 7.2 percent above the level of June 20.

Commodities other than food and farm products rose one-tenth of one percent to a new postwar high. They were 8.1 percent higher than before the Korean war.

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DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	4.00	7.50	14.00
DAILY WORKER	4.25	8.00	14.00
THE WORKER	2.00	4.00	7.00

Pravda Blasts Stassen Letter as 'Dirty Game, A Self-Seeking Trick'



STASSEN

MOSCOW. — Harold Stassen's recent letter to Premier Josef Stalin was denounced and dismissed as a "dirty game. . . . A self-seeking, self-advertising trick," in an article in *Pravda*, Communist newspaper here.

The denunciation was published in the form of an article—three columns long—by commentator Yakov Victorov.

"Stassen's letter demands no more and no less than that the Soviet Union change its policy. It is not difficult to see that Stassen is not only impertinent but funny," Victorov wrote.

"It is obvious from the very first words of the letter that even elementary good faith is alien to Stassen," *Pravda* said, accusing him of

an electioneering maneuver and of putting "the mask of a peace advocate on his face, the face of a notorious warmonger who favors the wildest line of American foreign policy. . . .

"Stassen clearly exposed himself as a crazy political speculator who tries to cover up a warmonger's aim with cheap protestations of a false love of peace."

Accusing Stassen of distorting and slandering Russia's policy, of trying to blame Russia for present international tensions which were really caused by the United States Government, *Pravda* said:

"The entire world knows that the United States aggressive policy, its bloody intervention in Korea, its armaments race, its or-

ganization of aggressive blocs and its subversion of the United Nations charter are the principal causes of international tensions," *Pravda* said.

Stassen, *Pravda* said, wrote Stalin merely to "facilitate the fanning of the war psychosis and war hysteria in the United States."

"This maneuver will not fool anybody, especially in view of the speech Stassen made Aug. 15 openly urging war against the USSR."

"Stassen without the mask, the genuine Stassen, is a shameless warmonger, though he was forced (in his letter) to admit that the American people are still friendly toward the Soviet people and do not support the unleashing of a war against the Soviet Union."

Stratemeyer Decorates MacA

TOKYO.—Lt. Gen. George Stratemeyer, who accompanied Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his trip, decorated his commander with the Distinguished Flying Cross for his flight and earlier visits to the battle zones.

MacArthur was "surprised" when Stratemeyer pinned the medal on his shirt, United Press said.

MacA Orders Advance To Borders of Korea

Gen. MacArthur ordered his forces to move toward the Soviet and Chinese borders as 4,000 paratroopers landed 30 miles north of Pyongyang and 86 miles from the frontier on Friday. MacArthur, who made one of his flying trips to Korea for the occasion, announced that the war was just about ended. At the same time, he geared his troops for what United Press termed a bitter winter of fighting Korean guerrillas.

MacArthur walked around the Pyongyang airport, inside the captured Korean capital, for 30 minutes, talking with Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker.

Correspondents with MacArthur in Pyongyang reported that his

plans for the American forces in North Korea were not made known. They expected him to move more troops into North Korea.

Rhee forces already were well on the way to the border. They went through Hongwon on the east coast, 140 miles north of the 38th Parallel. There they were only 90 miles south of the Manchurian border and 215 miles from the Soviet frontier.

CHELSEA MOTHERS TO DISCUSS PEACE PROBLEMS WITH MALIK

A group of Chelsea mothers were scheduled to meet with Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, Saturday at 3 p.m. to discuss problems of world peace.

Members of the Chelsea Women's Committee for Peace, the women asked for meetings to discuss their finding with leading UN delegates, including Warren Austin, of the United States; Sir Benegal Rau, of India; Nasrollah Entezam, president of the Security

Council, and Malik. Malik has been the only representative to respond thus far.

At his office at 680 Park Ave., the women will submit a series of questions to him on the question of ensuring world peace. They will be accompanied by Rev. Andrew Van Dyke, member of the editorial board of *The Witness*, a religious publication.

The committee is eager to meet with spokesmen of other leading nations, it declared.

WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE TO UNTO ASK PEACE

American Women for Peace will mark the fifth anniversary of the United Nations, Tuesday, Oct. 24, with a pilgrimage of 1,000 women to Flushing Meadow.

In a call issued to women of the nation, the group declared, "We, American women, believe a peaceful solution of world problems is possible if the United Nations acts within the framework of its original principles."

Delegates will seek an interview with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mme. Lakshmi Menon, Mrs. Edith Sampson and other leading UN

women as well as Messrs. Dean Acheson, Andrei Vishinsky, Sir Benegal Rau, Sir Gladwyn Jebb and Robert Schuman. They will submit a series of questions to these representatives on peaceful mediation in Korea and outlawing of weapons of mass destruction.

Among the prominent women leading the delegation are Viola Brothers-Shore, writer and acting executive secretary of the organization; Mrs. Stuart Trotter, owner of the *Boston Chronicle*, leading Negro newspaper; and Mrs. Char-

lotte Hawkins Brown, president of the Palmer Memorial Institute of North Carolina.

The call further stated "that peaceful settlement to the war in Korea can be found. India three times has pointed the way toward possible solution. We believe immediate acceptance of these proposals would save thousands of additional lives. We reject the notorious alternatives of preventive war. We reject the myth that out of war can come peace. There will be no victors in a third World War."

USSR Raps Revival Of Germany's Army

LONDON.—The Soviet Union Friday accused the U.S. government, along with Britain and France, of planning the revival of the regular German army and warned that the USSR "will not tolerate such measures." The Soviet accusation was made in a note rejecting a U. S., British, France note charging the Soviets with creating a German army disguised as a police force in the Soviet zone of Germany.

The protest was "absolutely ungrounded," the Soviets charged, and was made by the Western powers "to cover up the separate and unlawful actions carried out in west Germany by the U.S. government, jointly with the governments of Britain and France for the establishment of the German army as expressed both in the mobile police units and the participation of West Germany in the so-called joint armed forces."

"The Soviet government states it will not tolerate such measures of the U. S., British and French governments aimed at reviving the German regular army in West Germany," the Soviet note, as broadcast by Moscow Radio, said.

The note was delivered to the embassies of the U.S., Britain and France in Moscow last night. The U. S. block note in May, claimed the East German police "alert units" actually were a military force, armed with war weapons, and called for immediate dissolution of the units on grounds they violated both the Potsdam and Big Four agreements on the demilitarization of Germany.

The Soviet note said the people's police in East Germany discharged only "the usual police functions in guarding the public

(Continued on Page 6)

THAT GOLDEN FLOOD

By Bernard Burton

WALL STREET is also counting "casualties." In August, when the casualty list in Korea was climbing rapidly to its present 25,000 mark, there were all of three "casualties" on the N. Y. Stock and Curb Exchanges.

But no medics were needed on Wall Street, nobody lost any blood and a good time was had by all the bankers and brokers. The three "casualties" were the only companies to report a slight drop in dividend rates. For the rest a "golden flood of dividends" was happily announced by the Wall Street Journal.

(Continued on Page 6)

UNITED MINE WORKERS JOURNAL

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Is "Equality of Sacrifice" Just a Slogan?



Mine union paper comment on war profits.

Pro-War Parties Scramble To Alibi Huge Graft

By Michael Singer

"Bolshevism is knocking at our gates.. We can't afford to let it in. We have got to organize ourselves against it and put our shoulders together and hold fast. We must keep America whole, safe and unspoiled. We must keep the worker away from red literature and red ruses; we must see that his mind remains healthy."

The man who made this plea for an "unspoiled" America, safe from "Communism" was none other than that great free enterprise zealot — Al Capone! Still in jail for non-payment of income taxes while his trigger-mad mob of killers operated his multi-million dollar underworld syndicate, Capone wrote this "patriotic" appeal for Liberty magazine more than a decade ago.

The year of 1950, of McCarran-Mundt and Korea, marks the zenith of the Capone gangster-political pattern. Today the last refuge of a scoundrel is anti-Communism.

From New York to California, Detroit to Florida—in Democratic and Republican strongholds, the anti-Communist bans and war hysteria go hand in hand with corruption, scandal, graft and political-underworld upheavals.

Look at the picture:

NEW YORK CITY

FORMER MAYOR O'DWYER launched a frenzied drive on the peace movement; his police shocked the nation last Aug. 2 with the most unbridled demonstration of bloodshed and terror since the heyday of the Hitler stormtroopers. Progressive unions such as the United Public Workers and Teachers Union were barred from City Hall and employee recognition by Tammany as "Communist-dominated."

Loyalty oaths, purges, suspensions and intimidation in every city department against democratic-minded workers who wanted peace and civil liberties were rampant.

The headlines tell how O'Dwyer—now Truman's Ambassador to Mexico—permitted his cops and high police officers to take graft. Bookmaker czars and police in-

spectors worked palm to palm in a \$20,000,000 gambling ring. The million-dollar school graft scandal that robbed kids of textbooks, supplies, heat, electric lights, new schools and playgrounds, has rocked the Board of Education.

Linked to these big contractors and construction firms are the politicians in league with cops and gangsters!

ALBANY

GOV. DEWEY, revealed as the cold-blooded "torturer" of Lt. Gov. Joe Hanley to force him out of the gubernatorial candidacy, protected O'Dwyer. Who freed "Lucky Luciano," one of the

world's most unsavory characters, brothel king, dope smuggler and racketeer? Dewey!

Who turned the other way when O'Dwyer failed to prosecute Murder, Inc., mobster Anastasia? Dewey! Who permits the Democratic O'Connell machine in the state capital to mulct taxpayers and control rackets? Dewey! Albany, Saratoga, Rochester, Hudson and Poughkeepsie are the upstate side of the corrupt Tammany coin in New York City.

CHICAGO

UNDER THE GUISE of "freeing" trade unions from "Communist" control the Kelly machine and the holdovers of the Capone mob have set up a frightening labor syndicate. Rank and file members who resist are attacked, threatened with loss of jobs. In the building trades, barbers, janitors, teamsters, bartenders, and hotel and restaurant industries the Capone syndicate operates openly. One of the city's most powerful Democratic figures is Pete Fosco, boss of the First Ward. Fosco, a close intimate of the mobsters, was recently quizzed on how much influence he used in Washington to win parole for four key Capone gangsters—Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea and Charles Gioe.

Fosco's lieutenant, Anthony D'Andrea, president of the District Council of the Construction and Common Laborers' Union; Mike Carrozo, former Capone "triggerman," who rose to "labor" leader; George B. McLane, head of the Chicago Bartenders Union and international vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union—the list is long and dirty—are some of the figures who came from the underworld with the help of politicians to control the lives and pocketbooks of unionists and taxpayers.

Now they're being scummed



AL CAPONE also found that anti-Communism paid off.

out. They cry "Communism," they shout the loudest and the longest for "cleaning the labor movement of Reds," they shriek for more war in Asia, more arms budgets, more intrigue against the Soviet Union. The Capone pattern still goes on.

PITTSBURGH

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY is investigating the bank accounts of Mayor David L. Lawrence, Democrat, and City Council President Thomas E. Kilgallen. Banking records of 50 other city officials are being probed, including those of Director of Public Safety George E. A. Fairley; Police Superintendent Harvey Scott; all police inspectors and lieutenants, and political ward healers.

These men joined the pro-fascist circus of Judge Musmanno which swirled its fascistic anti-Communist trappings before the public

eye to jail such outstanding people's leaders as Steve Nelson and bound, harass and smear scores of progressive unionists. To cover up their vast swindle, to hide their swollen bankbooks the Lawrence-Musmanno clique terrorized Pittsburgh's peace movement as "Moscow-inspired."

How well they learned the lesson of Al Capone!

PHILADELPHIA

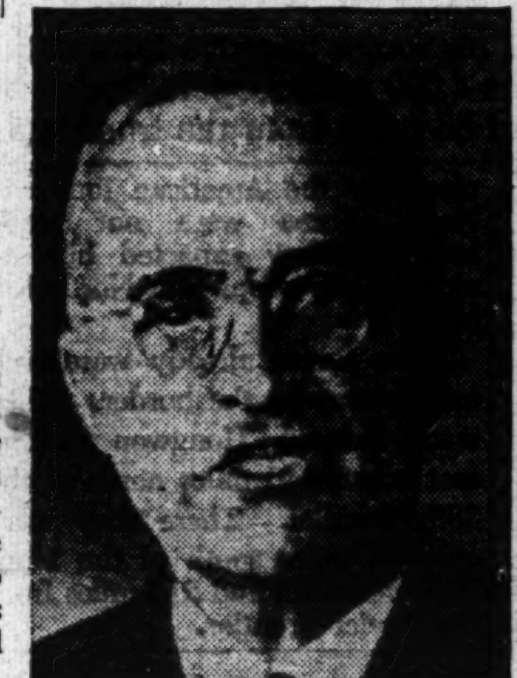
POLICE INSPECTOR Craig D. Ellis, commander of the vice squad, committed suicide after being ordered to appear before a Federal Grand Jury investigating rackets. The probe of Philadelphia rackets has been underway for some time but as the grilling got hotter the police suddenly became super "patriotic"—making headlines out of arresting and in-

(Continued on Page 6)



DEWEY

HANLEY



TRUMAN



O'DWYER

It's Free Enterprise

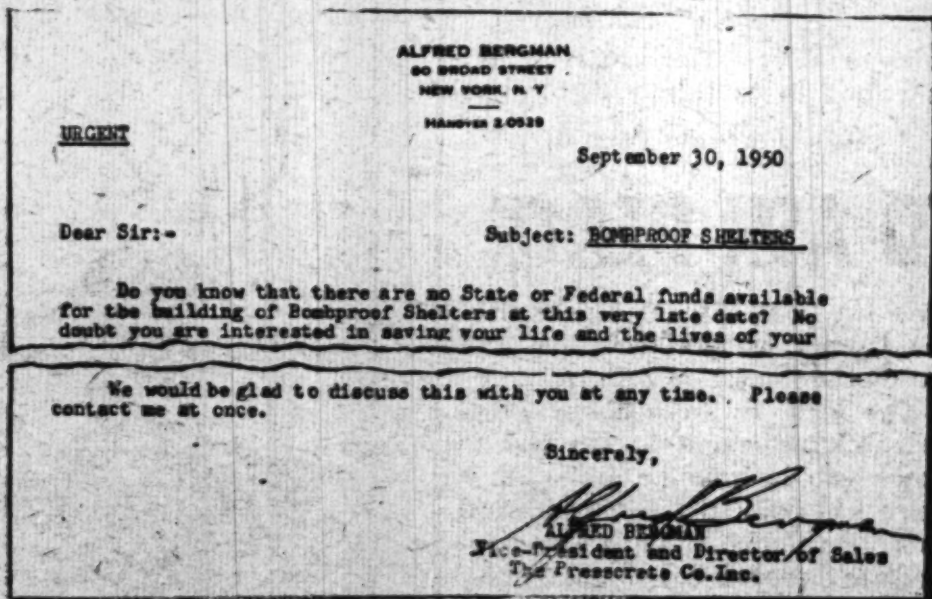
How to Make a Buck Out of A-Bomb Destruction

By Harry Raymond

A few days before Christmas, 1949, Alfred Bergman, New York business consultant, stood before the Ashtabula, Ohio, Rotary Club. He scanned the rows of prosperous but anxious faces and launched grimly into the subject of his lecture. "Stop Russia now or die!" he exhorted. The jittery business men applauded. Bergman continued the exhortation. They must "prepare for the inevitable world war III" and unpack the A-bombs, he declared.

Just how deeply this irresponsible war mongering effected the go-getters of Ashtabula's business world has not been recorded. But Bergman's motive for playing the role of a prophet of death and doom in the Ohio city and in other cities and towns throughout the land is no longer a secret. His motive is profits.

The truth leaked out when Bergman sent out from his office at 80-Broad St. a large mailing of "urgent" letters to home owners, factory owners and business men. The letters repeated the Ashtabula A-bomb scare and concluded with this "comforting" sales talk:



Portions of his letter for A-bomb shelters.

"Because of my convictions, Icrete Co., Inc. in New York, as have joined Mr. Carl Weber, one of the outstanding reinforced concrete engineers and contractors in the world, the president of Press-

industrial plants, railroad stations, power stations, schools and all other public and private buildings.

A bit of journalistic investigation in the lower Manhattan financial district, where Bergman has his office, revealed some interesting background of this modern capitalist prophet. He is a typical member of that little crew of ruthless reactionaries who believe they can survive and emerge from deep bombproof shelters, laden with wealth, after they have launched their mad pet project of radio active world destruction.

Bergman is reputed to be one of the select few insiders of the A-bomb annihilation racket. He is a friend and close associate of Gen. Leslie R. Groves, former head of the Manhattan A-bomb project. Groves and Bergman were classmates together in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Bergman is an old hand at red-baiting and Soviet hating. In 1919, as a U. S. officer attached to Polish troops, he took part in unsuccessful military operations against the

young Soviet Republic. Today he proudly displays a Polish decoration he received for his part in that ill-starred campaign.

SINCE THEN he has been a constant advocate of aggressive war against the Soviet Union. He traveled in Europe, whooping it up for war. Under the pseudonym of Peter Markham in 1940, he wrote "America Next," advocating his favorite theme war with the USSR.

Engineer Weber, Bergman's partner in the new bomb shelter racket, is significantly an old hand at picking up government war contracts. Weber is reputed to have an inside track into Washington's multi-million dollar war jackpot.

Bergman believes his A-bomb scare will open up an inexhaustible mine of gold for his Presscrete Co. His plan calls for the pouring of 12 billion dollars in concrete.

Actually, Bergman is not a man who conceals his purposes. He is a prophet of doom. And profits are his aim.

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Soviet Deeds—What Kind?

DEEDS NOT WORDS is what President Truman says we must get from the Soviet Union if we are to avoid a world war.

What kind of deeds?

The Soviet Union offered to withdraw its troops from Germany if the U. S. A. would do the same. That was a deed. Did we accept it? NO! We shouted that it was a "trick" to get the American troops out of Germany. Instead, we replaced the offered Soviet deed with our own deed. This was to REVIVE THE NAZI WAR POWER IN THE RUHR, and to begin to revive a NAZI WAR MACHINE headed by Hitler's generals whom we pardoned.

OR TAKE THE ATOMBOMB question. Truman says we can't have peace unless the Soviets accept the Baruch Plan. This was railroaded through the UN atomic commission. What does it provide? That the Soviet Union must surrender the OWNERSHIP OF ITS PEACE-TIME ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT to a UN commission in which Washington would have an automatic majority. Thus, the socialist state would have to turn over its peacetime atomic INDUSTRY to private Wall Street firms like the duPonts and the Rockefellers! The Soviet plan is to OUTLAW THE ATOMBOMB and then make sure they are not made by appointing A UNITED NATIONS INSPECTION SYSTEM in which no nation could have a veto. This plan has been blocked by Washington.

Thus, the "deed" that Truman demands of the socialist state is a deed which would make it commit suicide and turn its industries back to the capitalist owners. If it does not surrender its socialism, then this proves it doesn't want peace, according to the Truman argument! But this is nothing but an "inevitable war" threat and not a genuine offer of a peaceful settlement. It is a demand for surrender, not for peace. It is an ultimatum, not an offer to meet the Soviet Union half way as Vishinsky earnestly pleaded in the UN last week.

OR TAKE THE DEEDS of the Soviet Union and Washington with regard to expansion of bases and power.

Washington has seized the Chinese island of Formosa by sending the Seventh Fleet there, 6,000 miles from our shores. Is this the kind of deed Truman wants from the Soviet Union? What would we say if Moscow sent a fleet to seize the islands of Cuba or Puerto Rico as a measure of "protection"?

Washington has just promised two billion dollars to help the FRENCH ARMIES murder the independence movement in Indo-China. What would we say if Moscow repeated such a deed, by sending two billion dollars worth of guns to Mexico, the Philippines, or to India?

Washington dropped 20,000 TONS OF BOMBS on Korea destroying practically ALL OF KOREA'S INDUSTRIES, which took 50 years to build up. Is this the kind of "deed" which would convince Truman that the Soviet Union wants peace?

The Soviet Union has just announced long range projects for the building of the world's BIGGEST PEACE-TIME POWER STATIONS along the Volga and other rivers. The Soviet Union has announced that it is making ELECTRICITY OUT OF ATOMIC POWER. The Soviet Union, writes the New York Times correspondent, is beautifying Moscow in a long-range housing plan.

Are these the deeds of a nation seeking war?

OVER HERE, WE ARE PRACTICING atombomb drills in the schools! We are told to bid farewell to all social progress and are urged to dedicate ourselves to "sacrifice" for the "inevitable war." Our country is drenched in war propaganda, and peace is considered subversive!

Washington talks peace, but acts for bigger guns, more bombs, more casualties in Korea. Every move for peace is mocked and spurned. The gap between words and deeds yawns in Washington not in other capitals.

It is from Washington that mankind expects a true DEED FOR PEACE, such as sitting down with the Soviet Union to bring a peace settlement to the world!

USSR Builds for Peace, Times Dispatches Prove

By Max Gordon

Buried in the back pages of the New York Times last week was one of the biggest stories of the postwar period. In a series of four articles, running from Oct. 11 to the 14th, Harrison Salisbury, the Times Moscow correspondent, proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the danger of war does not come, and cannot come, from the Soviet Union.

Published reluctantly by the Times after much delay and after their existence became a matter of public knowledge, the articles describe certain aspects of Socialist life in the Soviet Union which offer refreshing, vivid contrast to the daily diet of highly imaginative bunk which the Times and its journalistic cohorts generally feed their readers.

The contrast between the peace atmosphere and the direction of economy in the Soviet Union, described by Salisbury, and the war atmosphere and the direction of own country is electrifying.

HERE ARE SOME of the main points made by Salisbury:

1. The Soviet Union is undergoing a huge program of home building and beautifying of cities. This program is expanding constantly and is now greater than it ever was. It includes skyscrapers and churches.

"It is hard . . . to believe that the Kremlin would continue the program on this vast scale if it seriously believed that atomic bombs might soon be falling on Soviet territory."

2. Construction includes two huge dams, dwarfing our own Boulder and Grande Coulee dams, and a project to make deserts bloom by changing the course of an ancient Asian river.

"These undertakings (the dams and river course) will not be completed until the middle Fifties, and will cost billions of rubles and millions of man-hours of labor. Moscow's man in the street regards this investment as evidence of his government's confidence in its ability to maintain and preserve world peace."

3. The entire Soviet economy is geared to turning out more and more goods for the people. Supplies of civilian goods are constantly expanding and prices are going down. There is no hoarding because "there is no imminent" and no "conviction" that such a war is inevitable.

"If the Soviet government is making available to ordinary citizens increasing quantities of items made from cotton, wool, leather, brass, aluminum and steel, it would appear the Kremlin does not anticipate requiring these basic materials for war production at some early date," the Times correspondent remarks.

4. Soviet citizens are united with their government on its pursuit of peace. The picture drawn by American fakers of a nation cowed by its rulers is strictly a phony. Russians possess widely short-wave radios and can listen freely to Voice of America. Few are interested, and those who do dismiss it as "propaganda."

"I have heard of no Russian who in private conversation or publicly has suggested that the Soviet Union wage 'preventive war' against the United States or who has proposed using the force of Soviet arms to produce revolution in the United States, or for that matter, in western Europe," says Salisbury.

WHAT A FRAUD it makes of President Truman's claim that "we are arming only for defense against aggression" from Communist imperialism.

This is the official line of our government's foreign policy, and of

MOSCOW IS IN MIDST OF BUILDING EFFORT

Soviet Capital Is Found in Full Swing of Intensified Construction Plan

BIG APPROPRIATIONS MADE

Leningrad, Smolensk Among Other Centers Reporting New Housing Projects

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY
Special to The New York Times

Moscow. The past summer has been marked by cleaning, painting and construction in Moscow. It is hard not only for Soviet citizens but for foreigners long resident in Moscow to believe that the Kremlin would continue the program on this vast scale if it seriously believed that atomic bombs might soon be falling on Soviet territory.

NO EFFECT OF 'VOICE' SEEN

Inhabitants of U. S. S. R. Said to Share Views of Regime on Foreign Policy

This correspondent has discussed the matter with Soviet citizens. Nothing in any of these conversations gives cause for belief that there is the slightest cleavage between Soviet citizens and their government on this vital issue. Any supposition abroad that such a cleavage does in fact exist, or is likely to develop, is wishful thinking at best and may be extremely dangerous.

Soviet citizens are not forbidden by law to listen to the Voice of America programs, which are designed to present to Soviet listeners the American viewpoint on world affairs. Soviet citizens also are rather widely equipped with short-wave receivers capable of receiving such transmissions. But the Voice of America programs have few regular listeners among Soviet citizens in Moscow. This correspondent has occasionally encountered Russians who have heard Voice of America transmissions. Even among these Russians, however, there is no sympathy for the American viewpoint.

There is an overwhelming desire for continued peace. There appears to be no segment of the Soviet public that desires war or that would look with enthusiasm on a prospect of war with the United States. I have heard of no Russian who in private conversation or publicly has suggested that the Soviet Union should wage a "preventive war" against the United States, or who has proposed using the force of Soviet arms to produce revolution in the United States or, for that matter, in Western Europe.

Excerpts from the series of articles in the Times.

the New York Times. It is completely undermined by Salisbury's articles.

Plainly, the rearmament program, the arming of the capitalist nations of western Europe and of Chiang Kai-shek, are aimed not at "defense against Soviet aggres-

NO WAR PANIC SEEN IN MOSCOW STORES

Correspondent Finds No Sign of Soviet's Cutting Civilian Output in Favor of Arms

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY
Special to The New York Times

Moscow. There are no queues today in front of food stores in Moscow. The price of butter has not risen. There is no hoarding of sugar. There are more shoes for sale in Moscow stores than there were last spring. Prices are lower and quality has been somewhat improved.

These statements are not Soviet propaganda. They are plain truths vouched for by this American correspondent. Nor is that a series of isolated and non-significant items. The list could be extended indefinitely.

For, whatever may be the cause and whatever the underlying factors, there is not today in Moscow anything that an honest observer could possibly describe as "war scare" or "war hysteria." So far as this observer can determine—and he has carried his investigation as broadly and deeply as is possible—there is no feeling among the people of Moscow that war with the United States is imminent. Nor, so far as I can discover, is there a general conviction here that war between the Soviet Union and the United States is inevitable at some date in the somewhat more distant future.

DOMESTIC MATTERS INTRIGUE RUSSIANS

Moscovites Said to Be More Interested in Power Dams Than in War in Korea

These projects are described in the press as dwarfing Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, Bonneville and Niagara. The Kuibyshev installation will produce 10,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year and irrigate 1,000,000 hectares of land. Stalingrad is to produce 10,000,000,000 kilowatts and irrigate 6,000,000 hectares while Amu Darya is designed to provide 1,500,000 hectares of new cotton land and 7,000,000 hectares of pasture land. In their daily life, Moscovites have been pleased at the increasing abundance of consumer goods in the shops. They were particularly pleased with the variety of goods placed on sale. Both men and women were able to buy summer requirements without encountering seasonal shortages.

Reflecting a constant increase in production, the prices of Soviet automobiles have been somewhat reduced. Price reductions have been made both for Pobeda (Victory) cars, which are in the Chevrolet or Ford category, and a new convertible, and for the smaller Moskvich, which is in the Austin

Delayed Publication for Whole Month

According to reports widely current in newspaper circles, the New York Times published the series of four articles by its Moscow correspondent, Harrison Salisbury, after sitting on them for a month. The articles themselves show that they were written at the end of the summer. The first one appeared Oct. 11.

The reports also have it that the Times ordered the articles, and prepared extensive advertising layouts to promote them—before they were received—as allegedly sensational material of developments behind the "Iron Curtain." Instead, they finally appeared on back pages.

The second, third and fourth articles were not even listed in the paper's daily index. The long delay in publishing lends point to rumors that the Times desired to suppress them, but finally decided to publish because knowledge of their existence was too widely known in newspaper circles.

Two days before publication, on Oct. 9, Walter Winchell wrote in his Daily Mirror gossip column:

"What happened to the series of pieces on conditions in Russia ordered by the New York Times from its Moscow correspondent, Harrison Salisbury? Why were they 'killed'?"

Hotel Delegates Demo Reject Move of Union 'Boss'

Bert Ross who was appointed as trustee and one-man boss over the 30,000-member Hotel Club Employees Local 6, was unable to address a meeting of shop delegates of the union's dining room department as the hundreds attending demanded to first hear Antonio Lopez and other of their suspended officers. The meeting took place Thursday.

Bert, it was learned, named a committee to throw out the leaders of the workers, but the committee did not dare try it. The meeting ended without a report from Ross.

The fight for return of the union to the members, a 20 percent increase in wages and other improvements, moved forward yesterday at an Emergency Delegates Conference called by the elected officers suspended by Ross. It was held at Casa Galicia, 313 West 59 St.

With hundreds attending from most major hotels, despite intimidation, the sponsors of the conference regarded the response as good. The conference was sponsored by Martin Cody, general organizer; Charles A. Collins, vice-president in charge of the house-keeping division; Lopez who heads the dining room division; George Kyriagos, vice-president, head of the Club department and Lee Candia, vice-president of the administrative department. All those divisions are the largest in the union. Collins' division embraces 9,000 members.

The court suit of the suspended 13 officials for an injunction restraining the Hotel and Restaurant International from seizing the local, was adjourned to October 30, when it came up Thursday.

Gilbert

(Continued from Page 2)

to take the men and go by the back way up to that hill.

"It seemed to me that as an officer, part of the decision was mine. I kept thinking there must be some way to make the colonel see you couldn't go back up the hill."

"Then a major came along and said, 'Get along, lieutenant. You just heard what the colonel said.'"

"I said, 'Major, I am afraid nobody can get through the North Koreans and get to that position.'"

"The Major said, 'Well, now get going. No more ifs, ands and buts.'"

"I started to say something else. I guess we were all tired and confused."

"I don't remember exactly then whether it was the major or the colonel himself, but somebody said to put me under arrest and they marched me to the rear."

As to his court martial, Lt. Gilbert said "there were points that were not brought out which were important."

"There were two lieutenants with me in the same action," he said. "One was killed later, so could not testify. The other was wounded and evacuated and gave a statement, but that is not the same as having him present to testify and answer questions."

"None of the 12 enlisted men was called, although I understand this is hearsay—that they wanted to come to my trial."

Lt. Gilbert said he was tried twice, the second time at the forward division command post, because that was where the colonel was.

"There was gunfire just 400 yards away," he said. "You can't hold much of a trial in circumstances like that."

New Iron Deposit

MINNEAPOLIS (UP).—Aeromagnetic mapping has disclosed a previously unknown extension of the rich Vermilion iron range, it was announced Friday.

(Continued from Page 2)

torial probe which would look into their party's sordid graft and nomination were also investigated. Republicans, too, are anxious to kill the investigation.

The most tongue-tied and embarrassed group of politicians in New York on Friday were the Liberals, attached to the Tammany Pecora machine, who were beginning to feel the mounting dismay by rank and file members. Faced by charges that it sold out its membership for a "lone, single candidate"—Judge Matthew Levy of Supreme Court—in exchange for complete support of the entire Tammany program and slate, Liberals were revealing a form of internal hysteria. Some Liberal leaders were reported loath to raise the Hanley letter in the light of Impellitteri's charges and Tammany corruption, hoping to keep the lid on its own betrayal to the Boss Flynn-De Sapio machine.

The Liberals were showing outright desperation with a letter from state headquarters to registered ALP voters threatening them with McCarran smears unless they voted Liberal. This message, a new low in red-baiting even for the Liberal Party, pointedly intimated that only by voting Liberal could the ALP voter escape from being known as a "Communist" and the McCarran registration innuendos were apparent throughout. Republicans were using the same technique.

GOP disclosure of a letter by Sen. Lehman to Alger Hiss before the latter's conviction of perjury, in which the Democratic candidate supported Hiss' position and avowed confidence in his loyalty, was intended to counter the Hanley revelation and begin a new anti-Communist smear campaign against the Democrats. Observers were quick to note that Lehman was the target, reminiscent of last year's anti-Semitic utterances by the GOP senatorial candidate John Foster Dulles.

The ALP drive, however, was having an effect on independent voters and registered members in all parties. Reports of the upstate tour by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, candidate for Senator, McManus, Frank Scheiner, candidate for Attorney General, and Michael Jimenez, Comptroller nominee, showed that large crowds at shopgate meetings, luncheons and rallies heard the candidates.

USSR

(Continued from Page 3)

order" in accord with the control council directive.

"At the same time, the Soviet government draws the attention of the government of the U. S. to the existence in Western Germany of police formations which in point of fact are army units," the communication said.

The Soviet note referred to the communique issued following the meeting of the Big Three Western foreign ministers in New York in September.

"This communique says that besides the existing police units in Western Germany, it is permitted to establish the so-called mobile police units which in essence are military units, and besides this, the participation of Western Germany in the joint armed forces is provided for, or in other words, it is openly envisaged to revive the German army which stands in utter contradiction to the rulings of the Potsdam agreement on the demilitarization of Germany," the note said.

Clothing Union Wins 10c Hike

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers said Friday general wage increases of 10 cents an hour will be granted 25,000 single pants makers, effective Nov. 13.

At the same time the union announced 15,000 outerwear workers will receive 10-cent hourly wage boosts effective Nov. 20 as a result of union-manufacturer negotiations.

2-Party Scandals Shock Nation

(Continued from Page 3)

timidating canvassers—collecting signatures to the World Peace Appeal for outlawing atomic warfare.

NEW ROCHELLE

THE FIRST CITY in the state of New York to adopt a local McCarran registration law last week found a police racket exposed. Top city officials, it was revealed, were linked to a policy number ring. How did they meet the situation? Simple. The City Council adopted its own McCarran bill to divert public attention.

JERSEY CITY

A MILLION DOLLAR GRAFT scandal hit this town last week. Taking over from "I Am The Law" Hague, the new mayor, John W. Kenny tried to cover up the corruption by introducing a "Communist registration" ordinance. The smokescreen didn't work for the stench of sewage disposal and hospital construction graft came to light. It showed the anti-Communist politicians in cahoots with bribers, grafters, gamblers.

LOS ANGELES

THE CAMPAIGN, led by progressive citizens, to recall Mayor Fletcher Bowron because of the smelly, reactionary overtones of gangster politics pervading the city was countered with a tremendous fanfare of the "Communist" menace. An anti-Communist registration law was passed, Communist leaders arrested, progressives subpoenaed.

Philadelphia, Detroit, Kansas City, Birmingham where Communist leader Sam Hall was arrested for distributing the Stockholm peace pledge, Newark, St. Louis, Reno—from one end of the country to another—gangsters, war-minded politicians, free enterprise exploiters, labor fakers, landlord monopolists, Big Business agents, and anti-Negro, anti-Semitic bigots are part of one monstrous racket CAPITALISM!

THE CAPONE IDEOLOGY is the heart and soul of Wall Street. Rackets and graft, gambling and brothels, vice and corruption are protected and exploited by anti-Communist, anti-peace political leaders, both Democrat and Republican.

Wherever and whenever the people move to progressive action the political gangsters open up with local McCarran bills, the papers begin screaming "Red," the witch-hunts take on frenzied proportions.

The pattern is clear. Look in the bed of an anti-Communist McCarran bill warhorse and you'll find the strikebreaker, the dope peddler, the grafting cop, the bookie, the "patriotic" politician.

The same capitalism blanket

LAST WEEK!

THE HAMMER

a play by HOWARD FAST

SHOW BUSINESS: "Howard Fast's social drama receives a taut, always gripping production at the hands of New Playwrights, Inc. . . . Dramatic intensity . . . A credit to Director Al Saxe. James Leland, as the veteran, turns in a brilliant performance."

LAST PERFORMANCE THIS SUNDAY EVE. 8:45 (also Sunday Matinee 2:45)

at CZECHOSLOVAK HOUSE 347 E. 72 STREET — Curtain 8:45

Membership \$1.25 tax incl. — RH 4-9273

FAREWELL PARTY, Dorie Miller LYL. tonight at 9 p.m.—3 a.m. 2315 7th Ave.

"LES MISERABLES," Hugo's immortal classic, full-length film, with Fredric March and Charles Laughton. Social, dancing, ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way), 9 p.m. Sub. 75c.

THE ROAD TO LIFE, great Soviet classic, at Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, this Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 21 and 22. Also USSR Dances, Sub. 75c, including tax. Auspices: Co-op Film Fair.

SHOWINGS at 8 and 10 p.m., each night.

ELECTION FESTIVITIES: East Bronx Labor Youth League invites you to meet your Congressional Candidate, Steve White, during an evening of fine entertainment, performance by modern dance group. Refreshments, loads of fun, 9 p.m. Sub. 75c. 1311 Intervale Ave.

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FOOD COST RISE

For the week ending Sept. 19, the all-commodities wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics had jumped to 169.7 over 8 percent above the June 20 level.

THAT GOLDEN FLOOD

(Continued from Page 3)

The big companies have been on a profit spree since the beginning of the Korean War that makes all past profiteering look like penny-ante stuff, not excluding World Wars I and II. For the second quarter of 1950 (when the Korean war began), corporate profits hit the highest rate in history, 35 billion dollars a year before taxes, 21 billion after taxes.

But that's just hay feed, the way the bankers, brokers and industrialists look at things. That "golden flood" is growing greater all the time as the casualties of GIs keep mounting, and as plots for sending more troops to other countries are hatched.

ONLY THING that causes a slight tremor on Wall Street is a "peace scare" every now and then. However, Big Business sheets keep soothing their clients. Moody's Stock Survey, for example, opines: "We don't think investors need to worry about any big break on this score (an outbreak of peace)."

No matter what happens, this brokers' tip sheet hopes "the essentially semi-war and inflationary character of the outlook wouldn't soon change."

And looking ahead to the \$70,000,000,000 a year armaments program being worked out by its friends in the Pentagon, the Journal of Commerce says prospects "are reasonably optimistic as to the 1951 outlook for securities." What's more, the J. of C. points out, "any excess profits tax legislation will be reasonable."

The monthly letter of J. P. Morgan's National City Bank further declares that all this "welfare-state" stuff is just a bunch of nonsense from here on in. The bank calls for a "prompt and vigorous effort" to throw out "government non-essential peacetime expenditures." These "non-essentials" include such items as "aids to education," "medical schemes," housing and anything else that might help the American working people.

FROM HERE ON OUT, plans in Washington and Wall Street call for a further crackdown on the working people. That's the only way that "golden flood of dividends" can keep rising.

The plans, in addition to more military provocations and cuts on social welfare programs, include further limitations on the right to strike, a wage "control" formula that will leave the people on the short end of the stick, still greater speedup to surpass the "fairly substantial gain in productivity" reported by Standard & Poor for 1949, more taxes on the people and continued "reasonableness" when it comes to touching the haul of Big Business.

And, in case the people don't want to stand for that kind of a squeeze, the fat boys are calling for further crackdowns on civil rights, using, of course, the gimmick of "anti-Communism" to get at all labor.

But the working-people are upsetting and will upset the corporate apple cart. More and more are asking for peace, more and more are demanding wage increases, a halt to inflation and the curbing of the monopolists' profit rampage.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jefferson School Weekly Forum will present Abner Berry discussing "Behind the Truman-MacArthur Controversy." Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 2 p.m. Sub. 50c.

"STORM OVER ASIA," powerful Russian epic, will be revived for the first time in a decade, this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 21 and 22, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), plus a rarely seen Charlie Chaplin comedy. Two showings each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., Sunday 8 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 85 cents plus tax.

NEW CLASS in Economic, Political and Social Issues in the World Today, 10 lectures by members of the staff and faculty. Every Saturday morning at 11:15 a.m. Beginning Oct. 21: George Squier, "War Economy and Working Class." Fee: \$1.00 for single admissions, \$7.00 for 10-week series. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

DANCE TONIGHT at Tompkins Square YPA. If you made our terrific affair last week, we know you'll be back. If you missed it, nothing should keep you away tonight. There will be continuous dancing, entertainment and refreshments in our spacious comfortable ballroom. 95 Avenue B (cor. 6th St.) top floor. Avenue B Bus at Klei's to 6th St. Contribution 75c.

PRE-HALLOWEEN HOP, 9 p.m. at 107 W. 100th St. Dancing to a "live band," entertainment and apple grabbing. Contribution 50c. Sponsored by 7th A.D. LYL.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB presents "Edge of the World," one of the most thrilling and beautiful films ever produced. Directed by Michael Powell. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Social all evening. Membership fee: \$1.00. 111 W. 80th St.

FAREWELL PARTY, Dorie Miller LYL. tonight at 9 p.m.—3 a.m. 2315 7th Ave. "LES MISERABLES," Hugo's immortal classic, full-length film, with Fredric March and Charles Laughton. Social, dancing, ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way), 9 p.m. Sub. 75c.

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HELLO . . . DON'T FORGET, Club Prospect YPA Election Party. Fun with the ALP candidates of the 7th A.D. 631 E. 169th St., 9 p.m., Sub. 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

"STORM OVER ASIA," powerful Russian epic, will be revived for the first time in a decade, this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 21 and 22, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), plus a rarely seen Charlie Chaplin comedy. Two showings each night: Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., Sunday 8 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation 85 cents plus tax.

LAST CHANCE to see Howard Fast's exciting play "The Hammer," this Sunday night at Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72nd St. Membership \$1.25, tax included. Show Business calls it, "An always gripping, taut production." RH 4-9273 after 3 p.m.

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Bell Aircraft Workers Voting on New Pact

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—A new wage agreement between Bell Aircraft Corp., and Local 501, United Automobile Workers, CIO, was announced by company officials late last night. In secret session for several weeks, company and union leaders agreed on a three-year contract which included a 10½-cent hourly wage boost to take effect immediately and an escalator formula patterned on the General Motors plan. It calls for another automatic four-cent raise Jan. 15, 1952, and includes a two-year wage reopener effective from that date on. A company insurance plan also is provided.

Members of Local 501, which represents 3,600 production and maintenance workers in the plant, are scheduled to vote this week-end on the contract.

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See Screening Of 2 Million on N.Y. Waterfront

More than 2,000,000 persons in the New York Metropolitan area alone will have to be screened, photographed and fingerprinted to put into effect President's Truman's order Wednesday putting the waterfronts and shipping of America on a thought-control "security" basis.

This program, more extensive than anything even dreamed of during World War II, is the task as seen by shipping officials, according to a survey in the New York Times.

Shipping men said it would take months to provide, to the many persons who visit the waterfront in connection with their work, identification cards showing that they have no "dangerous" thoughts. The seamen and dock workers, whose qualifications to work at their trades will henceforth depend on a "screen test," are only a small portion of the number to be affected.

Shipping men also told the Times that the Coast Guard is far too small and has no adequate funds for such a gigantic task—a task which in New York alone is equal to two-thirds of the number of persons loyalty-oathed in Federal employ.

They point out that at least 3,000 Coast Guardsmen will be needed to carry out the program along New York's docks. They complain that the number now taking care of the port is only a small fraction of that number.

According to the Times, the estimate that 2,000,000 would have to be "screened" was projected by a group of reserve officers who, at the request of the Coast Guard, are drawing up a "blueprint" for waterfront security. Among the suggestions is a force of 400 or 500 trained men who would be roving the waterfront continually as inspector of identification cards.

Sue on Aussie Anti-CP Law

MELBOURNE, Australia, (UP). —The Communist Party and seven leading labor unions asked the high courts Friday for an injunction against enforcement of the Government's new law outlawing communism.

Chief Justice Sir Owen Dixon agreed to take up the petition Saturday.

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\$1.50 at door

Tickets: 6 Fifth Ave., OR 5-2726
Bookfair, 123 W. 34th St.

Jansen

(Continued from Page 2)

the group, is scheduled to begin Tuesday morning.

Jansen testified that two unnamed teachers told school officials they heard Jaffe say he was a member of the Communist Party.

Witt asked Jansen if he made an investigation to determine whether the allegations against Jaffe were made "out of ill-will, rancor, spite, or for some other reason." Trial Examiner Theodore Kiendl, a Morgan company lawyer, ruled the question out of order.

Kiendl, in addition would not permit Witt to inquire into the propriety of using teachers in the public school system as spies and stool pigeons.

John McNeill, Jaffe's principal in Erasmus Hall High School, testified Jaffe had a top flight teaching record, that his class room relationships were "pleasant" and that he acted to inspired "correct social attitudes among the students."

Robert H. McElroy, a social science teacher for 20 years and president of the Association of Teachers of Social Studies, and Arthur C. Buck, past president of the organization, testified that Jaffe was an educator of high character.

Condolences to**NORMAN**

and family upon the death of his father.

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The Daily Worker does not accept advertisements from employers offering less than the minimum wage. Firms engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for commerce must now pay at least 70c an hour and time and one-half for overtime under the Federal Wage and Hour Law. Advertisers covered by this law who offer lower rates to job seekers should be reported to the Classified Advertising Manager, the Daily Worker, telephone ALgonquin 4-7954, or to the Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, 341 Ninth Ave., New York 1, N. Y., telephone LAchawanna 4-9400, ext. 486.

APARTMENTS—ROOM WANTED

GIRL urgently needs room with kitchen facilities or share apartment, Lower East Side, Box 148, Daily Worker.

NEGRO man needs small apartment, Manhattan, Call AL 4-7954, Ext. 39, Box 130, The Worker.

TWO student teachers want apartment any size. Will consider basement. FO 8-7660 after 7 p.m.

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EXCHANGE Singer portable \$145 sewing machine for 1950-1 table model television. MO 6-4773.

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MANDOLIN INSTRUCTION

Last Opportunity to Register
MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces opening evening classes for beginners, adults, and children. Instruction free to members. 50c weekly dues. non-profit organization. Apply by mail, 106 East 14th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

INFANT nurse, one week or more. Practical, excellent references, years experience. Reliable. GL 3-1355.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

PORTABLE SUNLAMP, ultra violet and infra-red. Regularly \$14.50, special \$11.25. Standard Brand Desk, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 5-7215.

Report Fighting In New Area Of Viet Nam

HONG KONG.—A communique of the Viet Nam People's Liberation Army said Friday that fighting had broken out east of Langson, and indicated a move to encircle the French garrison there.

The communique, dated Thursday and broadcast by the Chinese Peking radio, said:

"Fighting is continuing between Dongdang, Langson and Locbinh, east of Langson."

Dongdang, 15 miles northwest of Langson, has been freed by the Liberation Army. Locbinh is about 12½ miles east of Langson on the main road which continues to the coastal city of Moncay. Previous fighting had all been northwest of Langson.

French colonial forces now have been driven from five frontier posts—Dongdang, Dongkhe, Caobang, Thatkhe and Nacham.

The Viet Nam communique asserted that an entire battalion of the French invaders' paratroopers, numbering about 400, had been wiped out in an attempt to retake Nacham, northwest of Langson.

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WORKER Sports

Browns Over Giants; Yanks Hit Grid Peak

With the brilliant New York Yanks, possibly the best grid team ever to represent our town, firmly ensconced on top of their Conference, attention switched to the Polo Grounds where the embattled Giants try to repeat their stunning upset win over the mighty Cleveland Browns on Sunday.

In bringing down the tough Greenbay Packers 35-17 at the Stadium Thursday night, the Yanks confirmed several things. One, that the brand of ball played in the old AAC was right up there with the National League's caliber. Two, that this combination packs possibly the game's most explosive attack. The clash with the revived Chicago Bears next Sunday will set the Yanks fully in their proper perspective. A victory would clinch their jump to full blown greatness.

The Yankee attack gets more thrilling game by game. Buddy Young who started slow but was hardly missed as Talieferro, Howard and Toth did sensational running, is now in full cry, and was the key to the Packer victory. The former Illinois All American flash took the opening kickoff three yards into his end zone and zoomed up to the 47 to push the big visitors right back on their heels, setting up a quick drive to a touchdown.

In the third period he put the game out of dangerous Greenbay's reach with the play of the night. From his own 31, Ratterman pitched out to Buddy just about even with the line of scrimmage.

It was more a lateral than a forward pass. Young zoomed through two defenders in a hurry, was hit, staggered, kept his feet and sidestepped another tackler, then with two men converging on him as he went down the left side-

PRO STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Cleveland	4	1
New York Giants	3	1
Philadelphia	3	1
Pittsburgh	2	3
Chicago Cards	1	3
Washington	1	3

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York Yanks	5	1
Chicago Bears	4	1
Detroit	3	2
L. A. Rams	3	2
Greenbay	2	4
Baltimore	0	4
Frisco	0	5

line, put on his sheer running speed to go all the way, a 69-yard touchdown play that brought the fans to their feet cheering.

With Chicago Bear scouts all over the place, the Yanks seemed to be pulling the string a little, showing as little as possible. Another spectacular long touchdown thrust found Ratterman connecting with freshman end Art Wiener of North Carolina. It was a 42 yard play, with Wiener taking the ball in full stride on the ten after getting behind the defense.

It will be interesting to see whether the Bear can stop the sheer speed of this Yankee team, with breakaway runners and a galaxy of fine receivers for the gifted Ratterman's passes. On the other hand, the Yankee defense, not up to the attack, will have its work cut out for it stopping Lujack, Luckman and company.

THE GIANTS are expressing confidence in their ability to repeat their 7-0 victory over the Browns. The formula was gambling the defensive prowess of men like Weinmeister and DeRogatis to stop running plays with a virtual four man line, and using everyone else to smother potential pass receivers.

Paul Brown usually comes up with some medicine for every situation the second time around. The Browns are the pic here to get

even in a stirring game and reprove their greatness. The Giants do not have the skilled passing of a Ratterman at their disposal, or the speed of the Yank backs. Defense is not apt to beat a team like the Browns, with Graham, Motley, Lavelli and Speedie, twice in a row.

Other pro games Sunday; and our picks:

Los Angeles over Baltimore. Washington over Chicago Cardinals. San Francisco to snap out of it against Detroit. Philadelphia to beat Pittsburgh. . . . RODNEY.

Brown Blasts Army Coach

Coach Paul Brown of the Cleveland Browns, current leaders of the American Conference of the pro league, take issue with Army coach Earl Blaik's contention in a current magazine article that pro football is "show business."

Brown, often called "the winningest coach in football," said in effect his Browns could beat any college squad hands down.

"I coached a national champion team at Ohio State in 1942," Brown said. "The Cleveland Browns could beat that team by anywhere between 50 and 90 to nothing."

Brown's remarks followed Philadelphia Eagles coach Greasy Heale's blast at Blaik's statements about the pro game.

Brown has coached championship teams at Massillon High School, Ohio State, Great Lakes Naval Training Station and his Browns won the championship of the All-America Conference all four years of its existence.

Brown admitted he doesn't scrimmage his teams once a season started, but said "I don't believe in leaving all taste for rough contact work on the practice field. I want my teams to put it in their games."

To another Blaik claim that pros don't rush the passer, Brown asked if Blaik through Otto Graham, Cleveland's star quarterback, "keeps his nose buried in the dirt because he likes it?"

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney



NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR DEWEY is running for re-election. In between buying out old Joe Hanley to clear the path, and nominating generals for president, he made the sensational claim through a spokesman that he was the one responsible for getting Jackie Robinson onto the Dodgers and thus ending big league's jimcrow, because it was in his regime that the state FEPC became law.

When someone asked Dewey's stooge how come then that the Yankees (and the Giants up to last year) had paid no attention to the FEPC and had not tried out or hired any Negro palyers, the answer was a wise crack about the Yankees doing all right.

Now there's nothing wrong with a Fair Employment Practices Law. Especially one that is enforced. But Dewey's trying to get credit for the signing of Robinson is a cheap and cynical pre-election pitch for votes. As another governor of New York once said, "Let's look at the record!" The record shows plainly that it wasn't Dewey (or the hypocritical Democrats) who did the job.

Dewey's been governor of this state a long time. The FEPC became law in February, 1945.

It was back in 1936 that a campaign began to end the disgrace of discrimination in our national pastime. As the years went by a lot of people threw their weight into the fight. None of them was ever named Thomas E. Dewey.

In August, 1939 the sports editor of the country's largest Negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, wrote a letter on the growing fight. It read, in part: "I take this opportunity to congratulate you . . . all your past great efforts in this respect . . . the fine way you have joined with us . . . admire you for your liberal attitude."

Was this letter addressed to Thomas Dewey perhaps?

The letter was addressed to this newspaper, The Worker.

WHERE WAS Dewey when a campaign for one million signatures from baseball fans was launched in New York on March, 1940, centered around the Trade Union Athletic Association? Did anyone ever see him in front of Ebbets Field and Yankee Stadium with petitions those hot summer Sundays when the job was being done?

On June 16, 1942, when Dewey had never opened his mouth to say a word about the 'un-American jimcrow discrimination against Negro players in his own state, baseball Commissioner Landis, gloomily surveying a million and a half signatures piled on his desk, assailed by mail and wire, unable to break down evidence in the Daily Worker that players and managers would welcome Negro players, decided to get off the hot spot and issued a historic statement: "I am hereby notifying all parties that there is no rule formal, informal or otherwise—that says a ball player must be white."

Did Dewey at this late date jump into the campaign at last, to force the three owners of New York's big league teams to end their discrimination? Was it Dewey who marched into Branch Rickey's Brooklyn office in the winter of 1943 armed with stacks of petitions obtained in Brooklyn and demanded the end of jimcrow? Or was it the late great fighting Communist Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione? What a question!

Dewey, the man who has the colossal gall to say HE ended baseball jimcrow, still hadn't opened his mouth on the question when Councilman Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, one of the eleven framed Communist leaders then running for City Council, made the ending of baseball discrimination a central part of their whirlwind campaigns.

One of the brochures issued by Davis, who had a history going back to the Scottsboro frameup of courageous and successful fighting for the democratic rights of his people, showed two Negroes on the cover. One was a dead soldier lying on a European battlefield, the other was a baseball player, and the caption read:

"Good enough to die for his country, but not good enough for organized baseball!"

At street corner meetings throughout the city this issue was hammered and brought tremendous response. Cacchione and Davis were elected to the Council by tremendous votes. The very first act of Councilman Davis was to introduce a resolution demanding that all three of New York's teams end their jimcrow practices. It passed unanimously as even the reactionaries feared to expose themselves.

Dewey or Davis? Who made this legislative history?

And when the big league magnates convened at New York's Hotel Roosevelt for their annual meeting that winter of 1944, what great American broke through all the sham and hypocrisy, picked up a phone to demand of Judge Landis a place on the agenda, came to the meeting himself and demanded that in the name of those fighting and dying in uniform, they end their rotten discrimination? It was the first time in the entire history of American baseball that the subject of democracy was publicly discussed at a meeting! It was a tremendous and powerful blow against the tottering jimcrow structure of our national game.

That man was Paul Robeson.

It sure wasn't Thomas E. Dewey.

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